MORNING EDITION

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MORNING EDITION

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U.S. Pacific Fleet Is Wiped Out!

Army Pushing in All Directions

Japanese Take Complete Control of Isthmus of Kra

LUZON DRIVE KEPT UP

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters announced at 3 p.m. Thursday that the Japanese Army has sent reinforcements in all directions and in close concert with the Navy they are making satisfactory progress, crushing enemy resistance at all points.

The sum total of war results as announced by the Army Department up to December 17 is as follows:

"In the direction of Hongkong the Japanese troops which captured the main defense line last Friday are carrying on an intensive offensive against the island of Hongkong in close team-work with the air force and the Navy.

"In the battle against the Philippine Islands the Japanese forces which made landing on the northern part of Luzon Island and which reduced a certain airfield at south of Apari last Friday are now extending the area of battle.

"The battle on the western coast in the direction of Vigan is also going on satisfactorily.

"Japanese forces which made landing on the southern part of Luzon Island captured the entire sector northwest of Legaspi last Saturday and are now making advances, pressing the enemy forces.

"Japanese air forces in this direction, in close concert with the ground forces, are repeatedly attacking the enemy airfields with their main units around Manila achieving great results. The main units of the enemy air force have apparently been crushed with small remnants making negligible movements.

"In the Malay theater of war the Japanese troops which made landing on the Malay coast are now making rapid advance by pressing the enemy forces, and last Sunday some of the Japanese troops captured Victoria airfield in Burma, on the western coast of Kra, thereby dominating the Kra sector completely.

"Japanese forces which made landing in the vicinity of Singora and Kota Bharu are now defeating British mechanized forces on all fronts after destroying the British border positions defying the tropical jungles.

"Japanese Army Air Forces in this direction are making repeated surprise raids on air bases in Burma and Malaya, scoring great results defying inclement weather.

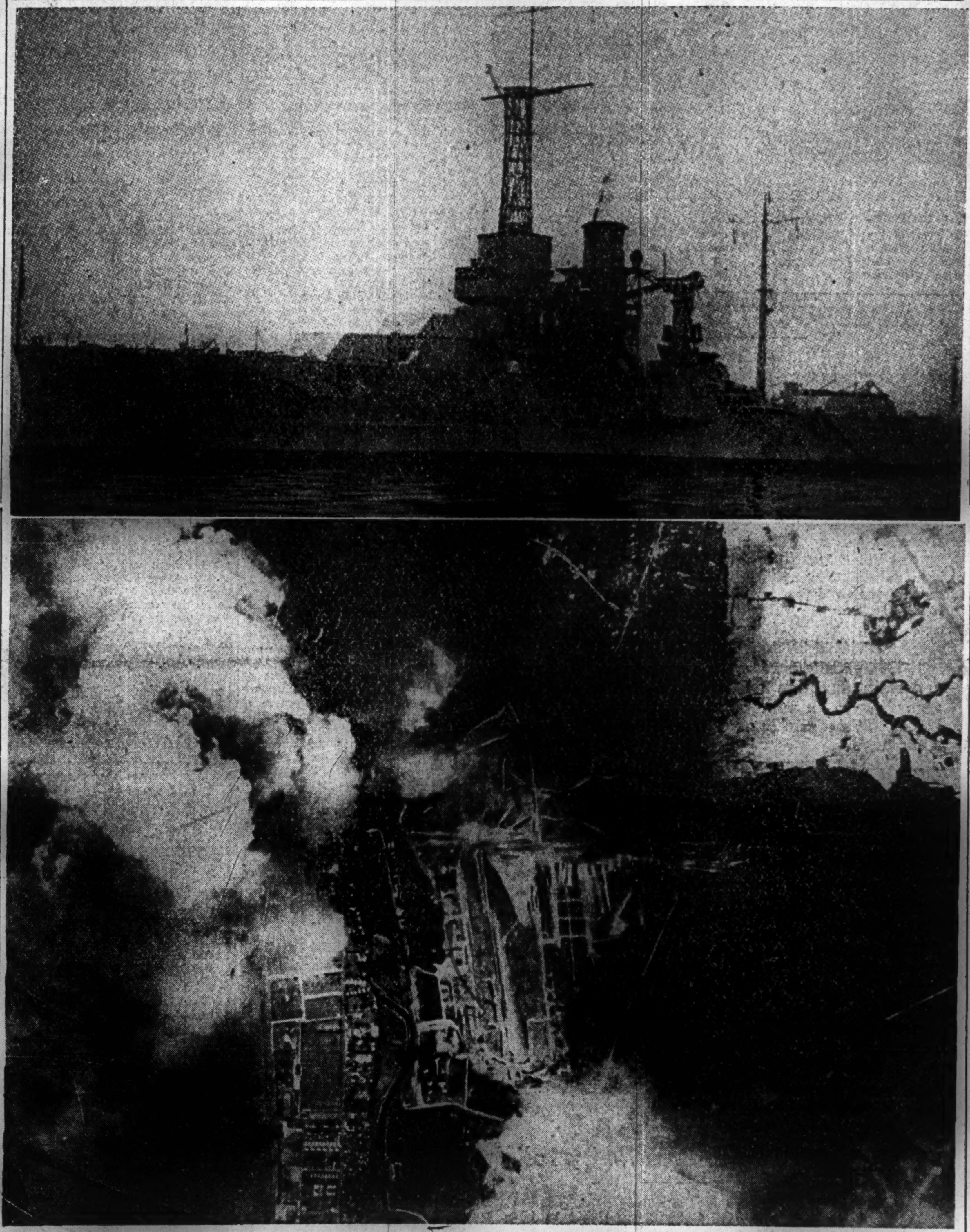
"Guam Island has been captured. The landing at British Borneo and the disposal of enemy interests in China are making satisfactory progress as per schedule, as already announced."

JAPANESE TROOPS ENTER BURMA

The Japanese troops entered the Burmese territory for the first time on December 14 and after repulsing the British troops completely occupied Victoria Airfield, according to the announcement of the Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters Thursday afternoon. The famous Isthmus of Kra thus has been brought under complete control of the Japanese troops. These Japanese troops, Domei reports, landed on the Malay coast in Thailand and marched onward until they occupied Victoria Point. Its occupation, the news agency says, is very significant on the war operation.

The airfield is a well-equipped one, which Air-Marshal Sir Brooke-Popham, Commander of the British Far Eastern Forces, is ever taking pride and is one of the most important military establishments on the China-Burma-Malaya route. That this airfield is occupied by the Japanese on the Thai-Burmese border must have given a severe blow to the enemy. Victoria is destined to occupy a very important position for it will deprive Singapore of prosperity. The railway from Thailand to the Malay Peninsula is cut off at this point and, furthermore, forms the key point over the air and sea routes between Burma and the Malay Peninsula.

Blown to Bits



Above is a battleship of the Utah type of the U.S. Navy. This type of battleship has gone the way of the West Virginia and the Arizona according to reports. Below is Nichols Field in Manila which is believed to have been the largest airfield of the U.S. outpost. Everything, hangars, radio stations, crew and planes of Nichols Field has been blown sky high by the accurate and deadly bombing of the Japanese naval planes. The picture shows the field burning after the Japanese Wild Eagles got through with it after a raid. (Photo rushed to Tokyo by air and loaned by the Navy Ministry).

HONGKONG SIEGE BEGINS; CITY IN FLAMES

Domei

KOWLOON, December 18.—In continuation of yesterday's furious bombing and bombardment upon Hongkong, the Japanese Air Force from 10 a.m. today commenced its vehement raids on the isolated British colony, violently hitting and tearing asunder military objectives there. In close concert with the Air Force, the Japanese artillery also concentrated its bombardment on the island.

Inactive fire was returned by the British defenders. During the Japanese attack, the official residence of the Governor-General and buildings of the Government-General were hit in addition to various important military establishments laid waste, as a result the eastern part of the city is now enveloped in flames, causing great confusion.

Emmons Takes Over Hawaiian Department Of U.S. Air Command

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—Lieutenant-General Delos Emmons, of the United States army air force, arrived in Honolulu today to take over command of the Hawaiian Department, relieving Lieutenant-General Walter C. Short, Havas reports from Washington. President Roosevelt has appointed Owen Roberts, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, as head of a spec'al board of inquiry to investigate possible negligence on the part of the military and naval authorities in Hawaii, according to a report received here from Washington today. Other members of the board include Major-General Frank McCoy, retired, Brigadier-General Joseph Manarney, United States Army A'r Corps, Admiral William H. Standley, re'ired, and Admiral Joseph Reeves, retired, the report said.

FORMER BALTIC STATES INCLUDED IN OSTLAND

Rozenberg Appointed First Central Administrator of New District

Domei

BERLIN, December 17.—Chancellor Adolf Hitler, by an executive order issued today, created the new administrative district of Ostland which embraces certain sections of conquered Soviet territory, the Baltic States, and part of former Czechoslovakia.

Alfred Rozenberg, Minister of Western Territories occupied by German troops, was appointed as the first central administrator of Ostland.

The area specified by the decree, of 500,000 square kilometers in size, includes the former Baltic States of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and the greater part of Ruthenia, a province of former Czechoslovakia, the German News Agency disclosed.

However, precise demarcation of the new administrative section has not yet been established.

464 American Planes Destroyed in Battle Of Hawaii

3 ENEMY SUBS SUNK

The Pacific Fleet of the United States and U.S. air forces in Hawaii have been totally destroyed by the Imperial Japanese Navy, according to a revised official announcement made by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. Thursday regarding the signal victory won by the Japanese Navy. The revised announcement reads:

I. With respect to the war results of the Battle of Hawaii, the news had been announced from time to time upon receipt of confirmed reports. However, the eyewitness accounts taken by the forces which carried out the attacks and photographic records subsequently obtained prove that our naval forces attained more brilliant, combined results than hitherto announced, totally destroying the United States Pacific Fleet and air forces in Hawaii. The combined results follow:

1. **Warships Sunk: Five capital ships (one California type, one Maryland type, one Arizona type, one Utah type and one unknown type). Two cruisers of A or B categories. One oil tanker.**
2. **Ships Seriously Damaged (impossible or very difficult to repair): Three battleships (one California type, one Maryland type and one Nevada type), two light cruisers and two destroyers.**
3. **Ships Partly Damaged (considered possibly repairable): One battleship (Nevada type) and four B category cruisers.**
4. **Damages Inflicted over the Enemy's army and naval air forces: Approximately 450 planes were set on fire either by bombing or machine-gunning, and 14 shot down. Besides the foregoing, many planes were destroyed. Sixteen hangars were set afire and two destroyed.**

II. In the same naval battle our special fleet composed of special submarines in a death-defying manner penetrated the rigidly guarded Pearl Harbor, and severely attacked the mainstay of the enemy's naval force simultaneously with the air attack carried out by our air forces, and also conducted night attacks. Through these operations the fleet achieved remarkable war results, besides the already mentioned battleship of Arizona type, which instantaneously sank, and startled the enemy fleet.

III. Our loss: 29 airplanes and five special submarines which have not yet returned to their bases.

IV. It has been ascertained that the enemy aircraft carrier, which had previously been announced as having been sunk but not confirmed had a narrow escape from being sunk and now hiding in a certain port.

ONLY SIX U.S. BATTLESHIPS LEFT

Annihilation of the United States Pacific Fleet in name and in reality was made known by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters Thursday, as a result of thoroughgoing investigation on the basis of eye-witness and special photographs taken by airplanes shortly after the blitz attacks on Pearl Harbor by the Japanese Air Force.

Before the day's announcement was made, the results of the attacks were known as three battleships sunk, three other warships badly destroyed and the main air force smashed, but the new announcement reveals that virtually all of the United States Fleet concentrated in Pearl Harbor and both the army and navy air forces there had been completely destroyed.

Such a sweeping victory, Domei reports, has been unprecedented in the history of world warfare. How deadly and fierce the attacks of the Japanese Navy Air Force on Pearl Harbor were can be made known by the fact that five battleships and two first-class and second-class cruisers were sunk, four battleships, four second-class cruisers, two light cruisers and two

(Continued on Page 2)

TOJO WARNS NATION OF HARDSHIP AHEAD

Premier Issues Statement Following Closing Ceremony Of Emergency Diet

DISPLAY NATIVE GENIUS!

Implores People to Show World The Stuff Japanese Made of

In a statement made for publication at noon Thursday following the closing ceremony of the emergency Diet session Premier Hideki Tojo appealed to the nation to meet difficulties which are expected in the way of constructing a Greater East Asia.

Premier Tojo stressed that the people need to utilize fully the rare opportunity of displaying to the world the prodigious power of the Empire which has been presented by the War of Greater East Asia.

The closing ceremony of the two-day emergency session was a brief affair. It was held at 11 a.m. in the chamber of the House of Peers. Premier Tojo read a message from the Throne ordering the session closed and appreciating the services of members of both Houses in deliberating on measures vital to the conduct of war during the session.

After finishing his reading, the Premier gave the message to President Yorinaga Matsudaira of the House of Peers. The ceremony came to an end five minutes later.

Premier Gives Luncheon

At noon all members of the two Houses were the guests of Premier Tojo at a luncheon given at his official residence.

Shortly after 2 p.m. Premier Tojo, other State Ministers, members of both Houses, and officials connected with the Diet session proceeded to the Imperial Palace to be received in Imperial audience. The function was held at 2:30 p.m.

The Premier's statement to the press was in substance as follows:

"The 78th session of the Imperial Diet, called to discuss measures for meeting the problems of war was brought to a formal close today.

"At the time the historic session opened the world was in an upheaval. An atmosphere of grim resolve prevailed throughout the country while the session was under way. The session was a brief one. But much was achieved by the Diet. This is due to the fact that all the people were behind the Diet. Thanks to the sincere desire of members to assist in the conduct of affairs in this critical hour, the objective of the session was fully attained. This is a matter for general felicitation.

Government Grateful

"The Government is also gratified to note, through the 78th session of the Diet that it enjoys the unstinted support and confidence of the whole nation, and at the same time it fully realizes the heavy burden of responsibility placed on its shoulders.

"It is the unshakable determination of the Government to proceed with the great task of the construction of the Greater East Asia by all means.

"Needless to say, the rise or fall of the nation is staked in the present war. It is a war to which the rise or decline of East Asia is hinged. And we must fully realize that we must go through a thorny way. Let us bear in mind that this is the only way to achieve the construction of Greater East Asia. With the firm determination and the burning enthusiasm with which you are now seething, let us be courageous and calm. Be careful not to be intoxicated by local victories. Be careful not to belittle the enemies. Let us look squarely into realities. Let us show to the world our greatness by overcoming all difficulties and hardships, and I pray that you do your share for the cause of the nation even to the extent of sacrificing your lives."

Named Finance Minister

Domei

BANGKOK, December 18.—The Government of Thailand has appointed today Nai Vanich Panananda, Director-General of the Department of Commerce in the Ministry of Economic Affairs, to the post of acting Finance Minister, which, after being quitted by the present Regent, H. E. Luang Pradist Manudharm, has been concurrently held up to this day by Colonel Phra Boribhandh Yuddhakich, Economic Minister.

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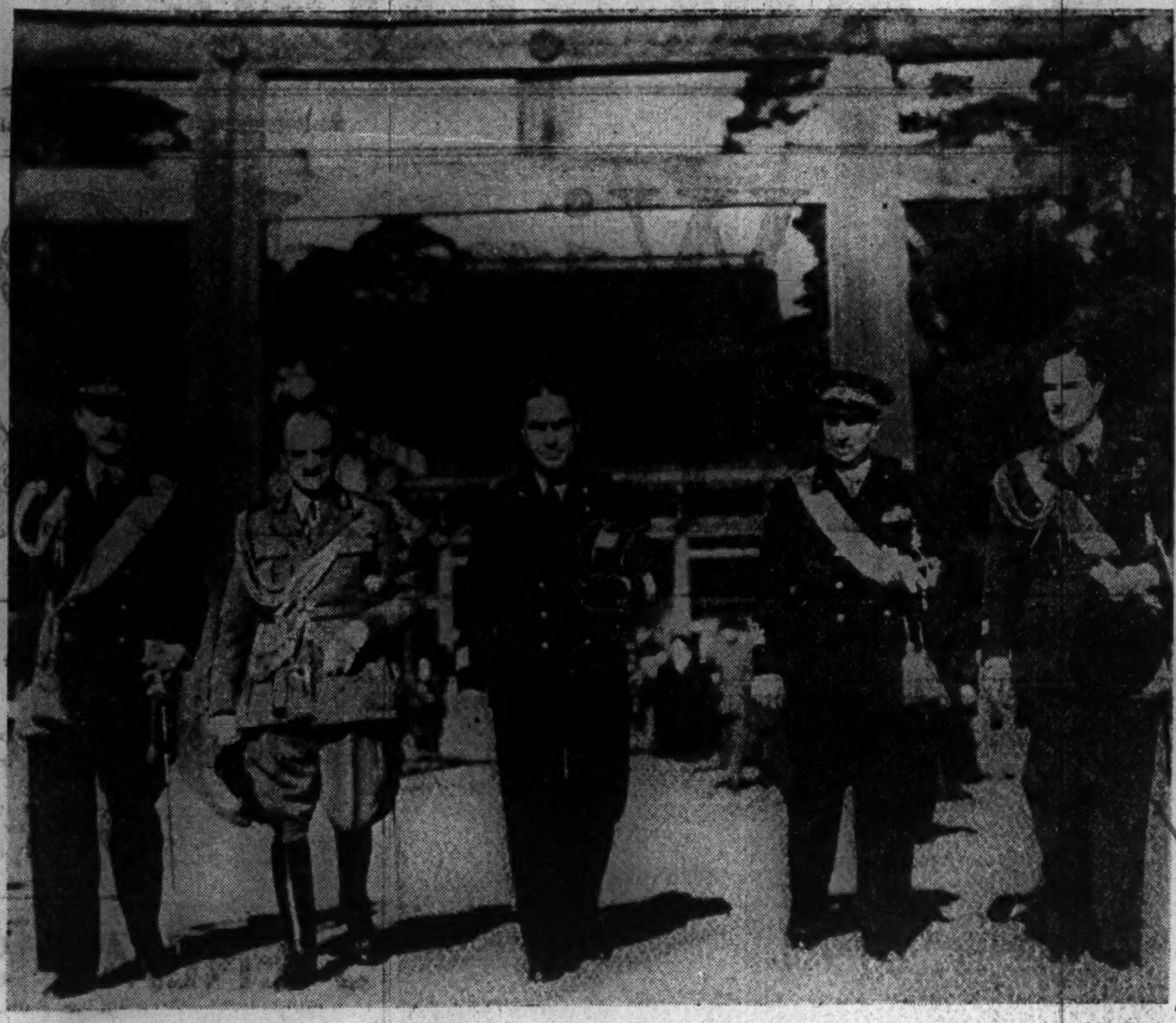

The Italian Ambassador to Japan, Mario Indelli, together with four members of the Italian Embassy including Naval Attache Admiral Carlo Balsams proceeded to the Meiji Shrine at 11:40 a.m. Thursday and prayed for more strengthened relations between the Axis Powers and for the early establishment of the world new order. Ambassador Indelli is in the center of the above picture flanked by the other members of the visiting party.

Rear-Admiral Nimitz Named New Headman Of American Fleet

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—Rear-Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, today was appointed new Commander-in-Chief of the United States Fleet, replacing Admiral Husband E. Kimmel who was in supreme command at Pearl Harbor when Japanese bombers annihilated the American fleet, it was announced in Washington, according to reports received here. Until Rear-Admiral Nimitz arrives in Pearl Harbor to assume his post, the United States Fleet temporarily will be under the command of Vice-Admiral William S. Pye, commander of the Battle Force.

RIO MEETING PLANS TIGHTENING DEFENSE

Forthcoming Pan-American Rally Also to Strive for Economic Cooperation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—Diplomatic circles in Washington predicted today that the forthcoming Rio de Janeiro conference of foreign ministers of the Pan-American countries will focus attention on hemispheric defense and on economic cooperation between the 21 American Republics, according to a report received here from the United States capital.

Meanwhile, the Washington office of the Pan-American Union today published a pamphlet entitled Hemispheric Defense, which outlined important items for discussions. The points were:

1. Opposition to foreign intervention.
2. Defense against foreign aggression.
3. Examination of plans for transfer to American Powers of European colonies and possessions in the Western Hemisphere.
4. Cooperation of police and juridical authorities of the Pan-American Republics against illegal activities and for protection of Democratic ideals.
5. An unified policy for prevention of political and propaganda activities of foreign diplomatic agents and foreign consulates.
6. Economic cooperation regarding the resolution adopted at the Panama Conference.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET WIPED OUT

(Continued From Page 1)

torpedo-destroyers were heavily destroyed. In addition, 464 airplanes were either downed or destroyed.

It is presumed that the five battleships were sunk almost at the same time, as a result of direct hits causing terrific explosions. The Arizona was sunk by Japanese submarines. The United States Secretary of the Navy, Colonel Frank Knox, has submitted to the Washington Government on his return there from his inspection of the damages at Hawaii that three warships were damaged. The entire United States will sink into the bottom of sorrow and despair by Japan's official announcement, Domei reports.

The United States Navy, the largest in the world, thus has been reduced to a third-class naval Power overnight. That country is now depending upon six battleships including the North Carolina.

THREE ENEMY SUBMARINES SUNK

The Japanese Navy sank three submarines in a certain direction on Tuesday and Wednesday, according to an announcement made by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters at 4 p.m. Thursday.

The announcement also says the Japanese Navy lost one destroyer in a battle waged in a certain direction Tuesday.

JAPANESE AIR FORCE RAIDS KUNMING

DOMEI

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN FRENCH INDO-CHINA, December 18.—The Japanese Army Air Force today raided Kunming, strategic center of Yunnan Province, inflicting heavy damage on the nerve center of the city. All the planes returned safely to their base.

SEND REINFORCEMENTS TO KEDAH

DOMEI

SAIGON, December 18.—An Arip report reaching here today from Singapore disclosed that British reinforcements are being forwarded to the Kedah sector in the northwestern part of Malaya. The dispatch of British troops is reportedly aimed at replacing the British forces there which have been miserably crushed by Japanese forces, according to the same dispatch.

Women's Patriotic Society Holds Rally, Adopts Slogans to Back Nation Solidly

That the weaker sex is also bent on doing its bit to stimulate and encourage the patriotism of the nation to help defeat the Anglo-American bloc by showing a united front was demonstrated by 3,000 women, who participated in a giant rally staged at the Kyoritsu Assembly Hall at Kanda-ku, on Thursday afternoon.

With its slogan "Down with America and Britain" prominently displayed, the meeting was held under the auspices of the Japan Women's Patriotic Society assisted by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association.

In the discussions presided over by Mrs. Masuko Mizuno, president of the society, Masao Kusuyama of the Asahi Shimbun and Katsumi Yamazumi, director of the Finance Bureau of the Finance Ministry, the following wartime slogans were adopted.

1. Absolute faith should be placed in the victory of the Imperial cause.
2. Purchase of national bonds should be continued.
3. Stronger effort should be directed to military relief.
4. Precautions should be taken to boost national health and also with regard to the rearing of youngsters.
5. The motto "Everyone Work" should be strongly upheld.

A motion was subsequently passed that the slogans be sent to all the prefectural branches of the society, which consists of 7,500,000 members, and with the order that they be put into action immediately.

The function was opened with a national ceremony followed by a resolution to dispatch a congratulatory telegram to the Imperial servicemen at the front for their meritorious services rendered to the country. Mrs. Mizuno then addressed the assemblage by stressing the need of solidarity for the Japanese women in the home front during this critical period. She was subsequently followed by Mr. Kusuyama, who spoke on the "Overthrow of America and Britain and the Resolution of Women", and Mr. Yamazumi, on "The War and National Bonds." Delegates representing the society consisted of members of the Tokyo division, officials of the headquarters and advisers.

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

To Donate Planes

Domei

TUNGAN, December 18.—All Japanese settlers in Tungan Province of Manchoukuo recently made a resolution to donate warplanes to the Army and Navy of their mother country.

JAPANESE VICTORIES MAKE CHIANG GLUM

Chungking Doubts Whether It Decided Right in Declaring War on Axis

GENERAL HO SAW DANGER

Predictions Come True That Nippon Navy Will Smash U.S. Fleet

The brilliant successes which have been scored by the military and naval forces of Japan in the war with the United States and the British Empire are responsible for the accentuation of the tendency for leaders of the Chungking regime to doubt whether they were right in deciding on declaration of war against Germany and Italy, the Canton correspondent of the Nichi Nichi writes in a dispatch to his paper.

General Ho Ying-chin, leader of the group of officials of the Chungking regime professing to have a good knowledge of Japan's power, according to the correspondent, has increased his following to a considerable extent, now that the prediction made at the time Chungking was considering entry into the war on the side of America and Britain that a policy disregarding the naval power of Japan which must be strong beyond measure would be a disastrous failure has been justified by the effective manner in which Japan's naval forces have scored against the Americans and British in East Asia.

Lattimore Losing Grip

The correspondent indicates that Owen Lattimore, American adviser to the Chungking regime, is rapidly losing his influence among the leaders of the regime he serves as the Japanese make gains in the war with America and Britain. He points to a proposal made at a recent meeting of leaders of the regime barring the American from participation in the discussions of General Chiang Kai-shek and his lieutenants.

As the correspondent reads the situation, there is a strong possibility of officials in the Japan-knowing and pro-Soviet groups effecting a coup d'etat against those upholding a policy of reliance on the United States and Great Britain. This possibility, he says, increases as the prospect of American and British aid to Chungking in the struggle with Japan diminishes with the progress of the War of Greater East Asia.

Chungking Bewildered

The correspondent begins by picturing the bewilderment which has been caused to the leaders of the Chungking regime by the achievements of the Japanese armed forces in the war on American and British possessions in East Asia.

"At no time have the leaders of Chungking been so upset as they are today when they have to lose hope of getting much material aid from America and Britain which have suffered serious defeats at the hand of the Japanese Army and Naval forces," says the correspondent. "Naturally the group of officials favoring a policy of continuing the resistance against Japan with American and British assistance is coming under increased fire from the Japan-knowing, pro-German, and pro-Soviet groups of officials. The ranks of officials attacking the pro-American and pro-British group are swelled by those in the group which insists that Chungking rely on only itself in carrying on warfare against Japan.

Controversy Raging

"The controversy which is splitting the Chungking regime centers on the action of the regime in declaring war against America and Britain. There is no doubt that the move had had the approval of the competent organ. But it had not been fully debated by all highly placed officials of the regime. The opponents of the move have asserted that they had not given a full opportunity of studying the possible consequences of the proposed action. According to them those who made a final decision on the question of declaring war against Germany and Italy were under the influence of Mr. Lattimore and other serving as advisers to General Chiang.

"It has become known that while the question of declaring war against Germany and Italy was open the group of officials with sympathies toward the Soviet Union insisted on the conclusion of a military alliance with the Soviet Union. On the other hand the Japan-knowing officials who are led by General Ho favored a policy of independence in the solution of the dispute with Japan. The opposition to the pro-American and pro-British group is so strong that there is no knowing when they will be violently ousted from office by their opponents.

General Ho Knows Japan Navy

"General Ho has lately increased his influence with the officials of the Chungking regime. Before Chungking entered a state of war with Germany and Italy he made a prediction about Japanese naval power which has come true. He told his colleagues to the following effect:

"'The naval power of the United States is strong. But that fact should not blind us to an equally potent fact that Japanese naval power is far stronger than is generally supposed. The strength of Japan's navy is a puzzle to the world. Even Germany and Italy, partners of the Tripartite Alliance, do not have any good knowledge of it. Chungking would be inviting disaster if it should follow a policy which disregarded the sea power of Japan. Chungking could not continue the resistance against Japan without American aid. In the event of a Japanese-American war we must give up hope of getting American assistance. Without foreign aid Chungking would not stand any chance of scoring a final victory in the struggle with Japan.'

"What had been feared by General Ho has materialized. The successes which have been achieved by Japanese forces on the war against American and British possessions in East Asia have shattered the hopes of the pro-American and pro-British officials of Chungking that an American victory in the war with Japan would insure the continued flow of American war materials to Chungking."

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THAI CHANGES BROADCAST

Burmese and Malayan Languages to Be Inaugurated

Domei

BANGKOK, December 18.—The local radio station, in strict conformity with the spirit of the Japanese-Thailand collaboration, will inaugurate its broadcast in Burmese and Malayan languages from today with a view of informing the people in Burma and Malaya of the accurate development of the present war situation by scattering the false propaganda circulated by Britain.

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British Cruiser Sunk

Domei

VICHY, December 17.—The 4,850-ton British light cruiser Dunedin has been torpedoed and has sunk, the British Admiralty announced today, according to a report received here. The Dunedin was commissioned in 1919 and was capable of steaming at 30 knots.

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BRITISH ASTOUNDED BY NIPPON ADVANCE

Cannot Understand How Japanese Making Huge Inroads In Malaya

ARMY COMMAND LASHED

Air Chief Brooke-Popham and Major-General Bennett Criticized for Loss

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 17.—The Japanese successes on the Malay Peninsula have upset British military experts, while severe criticism is mounting rapidly against Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, Commander-in-Chief of Britain's Far Eastern forces, and Major-General H. Gordon Bennett, Australian Commanding Officer for British troops in Singapore and Malaya, a London dispatch received here said today.

As the British High Command in the past has stressed that Malaya is impregnable because the peninsula is covered with thick jungles which make landing of Japanese motorized units impossible and because the entire peninsula is well fortified, London quarters are said to be deeply puzzled by official disclosures that the Japanese have made successful land advances toward Singapore.

The same report said the British were not only amazed but deeply impressed when they learned that several Japanese motorized units have made successful landings at various points on the Malay Peninsula.

According to reports from Singapore received in London the Japanese have made a landing at Kedah and are rapidly moving toward Penang. British military authorities in London attach importance to the fact that if Penang falls the Malay Straits will be practically under Japanese domination.

The British are fighting desperately to save Kelantan, because, if Kelantan falls, its capture will pave the way for an easy Japanese advance, the report said.

It is rumored that British military authorities have given up hopes of defending the northern end of the Malay Peninsula and are directing their entire attention to Singapore, the dispatch concluded.

WRITERS PLAN HOLDING GIANT PATRIOTIC RALLY

Under Auspices of I.R.A.A. for December 24 to Aid Morale In Current War

The nation's literary men will meet in the auditorium of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association at 1 p.m. December 24 to discuss ways and means of assisting in the conduct of the War of Greater East Asia. The meeting will be sponsored by the Rule Aid Society.

Representative men of letters met in the office of the director of the cultural department of the Rule Aid Society on Wednesday afternoon and agreed on plans for the meeting which will be called a patriotic rally of the nation's men of letters.

The Rule Aid Society is also taking an interest in proposing to other professional groups such as actors, painters, doctors, priests, musicians and scientists to hold general meetings with a view to discuss some concrete measures for a practical demonstration of their patriotism at the present critical moment.

BRITAIN PLANS UNITING FORCES WITH AMERICA

Roosevelt Names Mission of 6 Members to Investigate Hawaii Set-Back

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 17.—Important conferences between representatives of Great Britain and the United States are now in progress in Washington for the formation of a British-American combined high command, a New York Daily Mirror radio commentary revealed, according to a report received here from London today.

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—The United States Senate today approved and sent to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature the measure authorizing a 150,000-ton decrease in the United States naval building program, reports from Washington disclosed.

TAIWAN QUAKE CAUSES 319 DEAD, 174 INJURED

A total of 319 persons were killed, 174 were seriously wounded and 263 others slightly, while 1,768 houses were completely destroyed as a result of an earthquake which shook Taiwan Wednesday, according to an announcement of the Overseas Ministry issued at 12:30 p.m. Thursday.

The announcement reads: "According to reports reaching up to noon Thursday, a total of 319 were killed, 174 were seriously injured and 263 others slightly, while 1,768 houses were completely destroyed as a result of an earthquake which shook Taiwan Wednesday.

"Damaged sections of railway, telegraphic and water services have been all restored. Inhabitants are all calmly making efforts for restoration."

Japan-Nazi Radio Deal Made

Above are shown the figures who were instrumental in concluding an agreement for the exchange of broadcasts between Japan and Germany. The agreement which is expected to enhance the cultural ties of the two nations was signed by Shichiro Komori of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, and Dr. E. Wickert, of the German Broadcasting Corporation, at the Foreign Vice-Minister's residence Thursday.

JAPAN-GERMAN DEAL IN RADIO CONCLUDED

Exchange of Broadcast Expected to Enhance Ties of Two Nations

Following on the heels of the agreement signed between Japan and Italy on January 29 of this year for the exchange of radio broadcasts, the Japan-Germany Exchange Radio Broadcast Agreement was signed Thursday morning at 10 a.m. at the Vice-Foreign Minister's residence, by Shichiro Komori, of the Japan Broadcasting Corporation, and Dr. E. Wickert of the German Broadcasting Corporation, according to Domei. The conclusion of this agreement which became effective Thursday is expected to enhance greatly the cultural ties of the two countries. The agreement provides:

Article 1

The contracting parties agree to relay the broadcast of the other party once a month over their stations. For the time being, Japan will broadcast on every third Monday of each month and Germany on every fourth Saturday of each month.

The hour and date of the program shall be decided after consultation between the two parties.

Article 2

The contracting parties shall conduct their broadcasts in accordance with the following rules:

1. The lectures which are to be in the language of the nation listening in may deal with the national and spirtual aspects of life in the broadcasting nation, its custom, history, economics and politics.

2. Music and art of the broadcasting nation.

The programs shall be introduced by the announcer in both languages.

Article 3

Changes in the program may be effected after consultation between the contracting parties.

Article 4

On international festivals, national functions, grand athletic meets, special events and other analogous occasions, the nation in which they are observed or held shall broadcast them to the other nation at an appropriate time.

Article 5

Besides these exchange broadcasts, the contracting parties shall endeavor to broadcast programs which will help in the understanding of the conditions in the country of the other contracting party.

Article 6

The contracting parties shall do their best to encourage the exchange of radio artists.

Article 7

This agreement shall become effective from the moment of its signature.

Article 8

The contracting parties may abrogate the agreement six months after such notice had been given to that effect.

DON'T UNDERATE JAPAN

Says Australian Foreign Chief to House of Commons

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—Dr. Herbert V. Evatt, Australia's Attorney General and Minister of External Affairs, again exhorted to the House of Commons that "it was sheer madness to underestimate Japan's skill and strength," according to a Canberra report received here today.

Dr. Evatt, said that Australia was in imminent danger and in need of urgent support and emphasized that Australia wanted help from those countries it had sided in the past, the report said.

Soviet Position Asked

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—Richard Law, British Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, in reply to interpellations in the House of Commons, today said the Government has not asked the Soviet Union for a declaration of war against Japan, a report received here from London says.

U.S. to Indemnify for Seizure of Normandie, Pride of French Shipbuilding, Artistry

D.N.B.

VICHY, December 18.—The seizure of the largest French passenger steamer Normandie by the United States authorities has been announced officially in Vichy. Simultaneously, it was stated that the American officials promised to pay adequate indemnification. So far, however, Vichy circles are unable to say what sort of indemnification will be paid and when and how it will be handed over to the French authorities.

It is being emphasized in official French circles that the Normandie was not an ordinary French vessel but the symbol of French shipbuilding, displaying her industrial as well as her artistic achievements. The seizure of the palatial liner is, therefore felt among the French population as a particularly hard blow against the French national pride.

The vessel displaces 83,463 gross register tons. She has a length of 290 meters and is 36 meters broad.

The Normandie, which repeatedly won the "Blue Ribbon", developed a speed of 31,5 knots with a normal speed averaging 28.5 knots. The vessel's crew numbered 1,377 men and she is able to accommodate 900 first-class, 665 second-class and 468 third-class passengers.

It was also pointed out in official French quarters that the captain of the vessel, Le Heude, repeatedly protested in the United States press against the proposals of French emigrants to replace the crew of the Normandie with De Gaulle adherents. The engineers of the Normandie refused to work the steamer's engines and it took American engineers months before they were able to operate the giant vessel.

Expert naval circles here believe it is impossible to turn the confiscated vessel into an aircraft carrier and it is claimed that the United States will use the Normandie as a transporter to carry troops.

VICTORY IMPOSSIBLE BY STARVING EUROPE

Germany Cannot Lose War by Lack of Food Because She Is Self-Sufficient

By FERDINAND FRIED

Over a year ago, it was not as clear to the European countries as it is today that they cannot exist without one another, whether they will or not. All European countries—also the former allies of England—know that it is the intention of America and England to win the war by the starvation of Europe.

Before the outbreak of the Great War of 1914, Europe had an average wheat-demand of 43,000,000 tons. Of these, she was compelled to import 11,000,000 tons. Half of these imports came from Russia. Moreover, this country supplied all the necessary imports of rye and barley. After the Great War the whole situation was changed. Europe depended on imports even more than before, and because Russia was unable to deliver the grain, the imports had to come from North and South America. After 1933, Germany alone saw to it that she was no longer dependent on imports. Thus, she succeeded in increasing her self-supply from 75 to 88 per cent.

Before the outbreak of the present war the import demands of Europe were still very high. Experts are of the opinion that Europe imported nearly 2,000,000 to 5,000,000 tons of wheat, 1,000,000 tons of rye and 7,000,000 tons of fodder grain. The most favorable estimates state that the total amount of grain which Europe is compelled to import amounts to nearly 7,000,000 tons, but in reality this amount may even reach a total of 10,000,000 tons. Thereby one must take into consideration that a large amount of the fodder grain was used for cattle farming which supplied England with dairy products and meat. These exports to England stopped and Central Europe uses only a certain amount of the grain. Therefore, it is not necessary to import such a large amount of fodder grain for the time being.

Import 63% of Oil-Seeds

The situation is practically the same with regard to oil-seeds. The European import-demand in these articles amounts to nearly 4,700,000 tons which are 63 per cent of the whole European demand. Since exports of dairy products, etc., to England have ceased for the time being this import-demand is not so high. The deficit is partly compensated by new agricultural methods, but it must be admitted that the fat problem is still the largest one.

This is the situation. What are the prospects? During last year there was an acute shortage of foodstuffs in some countries, such as in France, Spain, and now, Greece, but these were repercussions of the then fought battles. Moreover, during last year, Europe experienced one of her worst harvests for many years. In 1938 there was a record crop of 50,000,000 tons. The average European harvest amounts to 43,000,000 tons. In 1940 the harvest was only 37,000,000 tons. This year's harvest is better and the crop will again be nearly 43,000,000 tons,—6,000,000 tons more than last year.

All Europeans have learned that no food will come from overseas. Therefore, they will endeavor to improve their situation. In France, especially, this view led to an intensification of agriculture. She is now able to cover her demands for foodstuffs. Not only new methods were used by French farmers, but larger areas were also cultivated. Through further intensification France would be able to produce much more grain which would make her become one of Europe's most important grain-exporters.

Obtain Higher Wheat-Crops

In order to show what can be reached by agriculture intensification the following list shows the wheat-crops per hectare of the European countries:

	cwts per hectare
Belgium	58
Holland	58
Denmark	58
Germany	46
Sweden	46
Switzerland	46
France	34
Italy	34
Norway	34
Rumania	20
Turkey	20
Greece	20
former Jugoslavia	20

The whole European crop could be doubled if the countries—particularly France—which have now a low crop per hectare, increase their output to the level of the other countries. If it is possible to intensify the crop by 20 per cent, the new German areas of the East will have a surplus of 3,000,000 tons of wheat and 4,300,000 tons of potatoes. It is obvious that there is still great possibilities for the European countries.

With regard to grain, the German sphere, including the former Polish districts, is now in a position to cover the requirements of its population. The Northern countries—with the exception of Norway—also have possibilities to increase their crops. This will not be very difficult since Denmark has already a surplus and Sweden has produced 91 per cent of all her required foodstuffs. The Southeastern countries have the greatest possibilities and an increase can easily be obtained. Also the increase in France and Spain will have good results. France would be able to feed 25,000,000 people besides her inhabitants. This shows how great the possibilities are.

The average possibility for a European self-supply is very favorable if one takes into consideration that cattle-farming has been able to supply the necessary meat, etc. It must be admitted that an intensification of the European farming would mean time. Sufficient workmen must also be available. This will be difficult during war times. Germany had good results during a time when all available workers were needed for the armament industry. Thus, let us hope, that also now in these wartimes some agricultural progress can be achieved. One fact is certain: It is impossible to starve Europe,—even more impossible when the war and the blockade will last longer.

India Defenders Meet

Domei

SAIGON, December 18.—According to an Arip dispatch from New Delhi, it is reported that General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British Indian forces, had important talks with the Commander of British Defense forces in East India on the defense of India yesterday.

Diplomats Examine Replies

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—Diplomats from eight Latin American Republics met this morning to examine the replies received from several American countries regarding the Rio de Janeiro conference program, it was reported here from Washington this afternoon. The conference is scheduled to begin January 15, it was said.

Premier Tojo Reports To Throne on Results Of Extraordinary Diet

Premier General Hideki Tojo proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 11:30 a.m. Thursday and was received in audience by His Majesty the Emperor. He reported to the Throne the results of the extraordinary session of the Diet and other matters. After replying to various inquiries from the Throne, he retired from the Imperial Palace. General Tojo, Premier and concurrently War Minister, repairing again to the Imperial Palace at 2 p.m. Thursday, made another report to the Throne on matters under the War Minister's jurisdiction.

NATURALIZED CITIZENS HIT

Bill Introduced to Deprive American Citizenship

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—The Immigration and Naturalization Committee of the United States House of Representatives today approved a bill presented by Representative Samuel Dickstein, New York Democrat, which will authorize Francis Biddle, United States Attorney-General, to deprive naturalized United States citizens of their citizenship, according to a Washington dispatch received here today.

The aim of the measure approved today is to frustrate possible undercover activities by naturalized United States citizens who hide behind the excuse of American citizenship, the report said.

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SPANISH FREIGHTER SEIZED

Violated Neutrality Act Export Law, Says United States

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—The United States Federal Bureau of Investigation on December 13, seized the 5,115-ton Spanish freighter, Isla de Tenerife, in New York harbor and arrested the captain and five of its crew, it was reported here from New York today.

The vessel was confiscated because of a violation of export provisions of the Neutrality Act. In the holds of the vessel, 40 wireless transmitting sets, 100 barrels of oil, silk for parachutes, valued at $36,000, copper wires and other materials were discovered, the report said.

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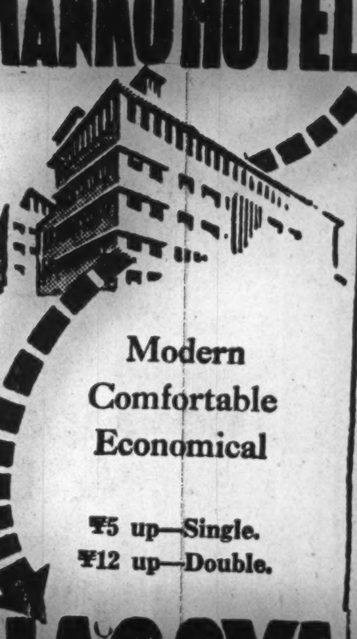

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S—88 Wavon Traumt jedes Madchenherz im Fruling? Tango
Beim Walzer mach' ich die Augen zu—Walzer — Robert Renard and His Orchestra

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HISTORY IN MAKING AS WAR DEVELOPS

Hawaii, P.I., Guam, Wake and Singapore Are Blasted; Japanese Advance Meteoric

World history is now developing so vigorously as to shake the very axle of the earth. The United States that has been audaciously dragging the whole world as she pleases, ever since the former European war, has suddenly had her Hawaii, the Philippines and Guam that are her bases for controlling the Pacific destroyed. Then Great Britain that acted as though the all oceans of the world were her own possession, lost two capital ships of the fleet in East Asia on the third day of the war, and has thus come to be driven out of the southwestern Pacific, says an article published in this week's issue of the Shuho.

Since the President of the United States declared war against Japan on the afternoon of December 8, according to the decision of the Congress, the United States operated positively toward the Central and South American nations, to which she had been applying her dollar diplomacy ever since the Pan-American Conference held at Havana, July, 1940. Thus Central and South American countries either declared war against Japan or severed diplomatic relations.

That is to say, Mexico notified the severance of diplomatic relations. Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Panama of Central America; Cuba, Haiti, and Dominica of West Indies; and Colombia, Chile, Uruguay, Peru and Venezuela of South America have either declared war or frozen Japanese assets. Those countries took such steps because they were obliged to follow the example set by the United States.

Argentina Freezes Japan

Argentina and Brazil, two greatest nations of South America are still maintaining neutrality. But Argentina has already frozen Japanese assets, and though she has not declared war against Japan, she is said to be giving various facilities to the United States, granting that she is not a belligerent country. Again Brazil has also frozen Japanese assets. That is to say, these two great South American nations that have constantly objected to the arrogance of the United States could not reject the economic pressure of Great Britain and the United States.

On the other hand, Great Britain, declaring war against Japan on December 8, strengthened instantly the joint front of all British Dominions and small nations under her influence. The Governments of Belgium, the Netherlands, Greece and Poland that had taken refuge at London, as well as Egypt took a bluffing step of declaring war against Japan.

Then it is not difficult to imagine that the United States and Great Britain are eagerly intriguing to make the Soviet Union rise offensively against Japan. But the Soviet Union is now seriously considering whether it would be ultimately to her advantage to cause a new conflict in the eastern frontier, incited by Great Britain and the relations between Japan and the Soviet Union is unchanged. Thus it is believed that for the time being the Soviet will maintain the present condition.

Nazis Blame Roosevelt

The German Foreign Office authorities said on December 8 that the responsibility for causing the world war rested with the United States President and his policy of inciting war, and that Germany and Japan's allies in Europe read Japan's declaration of war against the United States and Great Britain with greatest respect and sympathy. Italy also said that it felt toward Japan brotherly love united by supreme ideal, and the nation was full of sympathy and friendly sentiment toward Japanese people.

On December 11, Germany and Italy decided to join the war against Great Britain and the United States, according to the spirit of the Tripartite Alliance and their friendship to Japan. On the same day, an agreement was signed at Berlin for the joint execution of the war against the United States, not concluding a separate peace with Great Britain or the United States, and cooperating for the establishment of the new order.

The agreement read as follows:

"Article 1: Japan, Germany and Italy shall prosecute the war forced upon them by the United States of America and the British Empire with all forceful means at their command until it ends in their victory.

"Article 2: Japan, Germany and Italy pledge that, without complete understanding between themselves, they will not conclude armistice or peace with either the United States of America or the British Empire.

"Article 3: Japan, Germany and Italy shall, even after the termination of the war in their victory, cooperate most closely for the purpose of realizing a righteous new order in the meaning of the Tripartite Pact which they concluded on September 27, 1940.

Continues With Pact

"Article 4: The present Agreement shall come into effect on the date of its signature and shall remain in force so long as the Tripartite Pact of September 27, 1940, is in force. The High Contracting parties shall, at an appropriate time before the expiration of the said period of validity, reach an understanding concerning the manner ubsequent operation provided in le III of the present Agreement."

ngary and Rumania declared war he United States, taking Japan's n December 12, while Bulgaria, a, Slovakia and other Axis rs also declared war.

choukuo and the Nanking Gov nt have also declared to share th Japan, in relation to the war the United States and Great The Emperor of Manchoukuo n Imperial message at 11 p.m., r 8, when the war was de y Japan, and expressed de sire to share fate with Japan with the war. Premier of the Nanking Government announced the same day that the National Government would share hardship with Japan according to the spirit of the Japan-China Basic Treaty the Japan-Manchoukuo-China Joint Declaration, and promised full cooperation with Japan.

The Chungking regime thought that in the Japan-America negotiation, Japan would succumb to the threat of the United States. Therefore, when they learned of the great success of the Japanese military operations they were greatly frightened.

At any rate, because of the opening of the present war, it has become very difficult for the United States and Great Britain to help Chungking, militarily and economically. Then within the Chungking camp the conflict with the Chinese Communist party is becoming notable, while the people residing in the area under Chungking's control are suffering the extreme poverty. Thus the Chungking regime is now on its road to its ruin.

F.I.C. Sides With Japan

To Japan's military operations against the United States and Great Britain, French Indo-China has shown a very friendly attitude. With the declaration of the war, Japan proposed to intensify the joint defense agreement and the Governor-General heartily agreed to it. He also autonomously declared the light control in the southern section. French Indo-China is now quiet and peaceful, because of the proper steps taken by Japanese troops.

Thailand also came to an agreement with Japan on December 8 for the passage of Japanese troops through her territory, and thus Japanese forces immediately advanced into Thailand. Also in view of the situation in East Asia, Thailand proposed to offer every facility necessary for the passage of our troops, and also took measures to avoid any conflict between Japanese and Thai forces.

As the Japan and American relation became strained, the United States and Great Britain brought pressure upon Thailand, while troops in the Malaya and Burma frontiers were reinforced. Thus it was thought that Thailand might fall into a fate that happened to Iran or Iraq.

But suddenly at dawn, December 8, British troops crossed the frontier and entered Thailand, and thereupon the Japanese side countered the British troops for maintaining the independence of Thailand and also the peace in East Asia. At the last moment, the Thai Premier accepted our proposal and thus avoided danger.

For further strengthening the friendly relation between Japan and Thailand, understanding was reached between Ambassador Tsubokami and the Thai Premier for the conclusion of a defensive and offensive alliance between the two countries. Thus the two countries are to work hand in hand for the establishmnet of the new order of East Asia.

It is very regrettable that contrary to the attitude of Thailand and French Indo-China, the Netherlands East Indies Government joined the American and British joint front, disregarding Japanese declaration that Japan has no intention whatever as regard countries other than the United States and the British Empire in the present war.

Japan Yesterday And Today

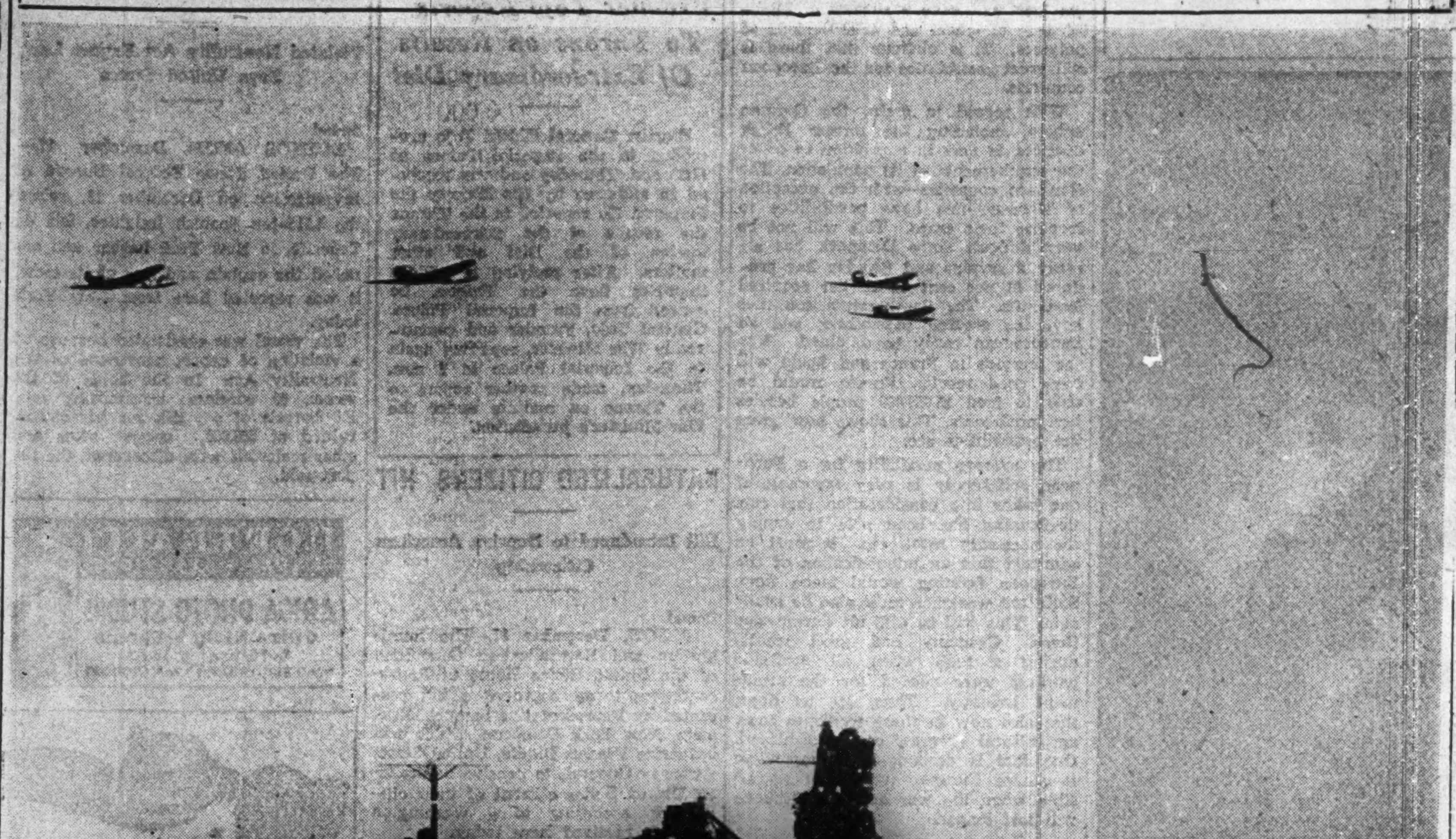
(Continued from Page 6)

the air defense commander has recently given to the citizens of Tokyo and other cities throughout the nation: "The Japanese air defenses are perfect, so it is most unlikely any enemy warplanes should deign to approach these shores, but if any of them should ever blunder into these sacred realms, which is not impossible because of war exigencies, we would promise that with the brave and well-advised cooperation of the people not a single one of them should ever return home undestroyed."

Compare this with the panicky notice, reportedly given at New York and San Francisco lately when their citizens were warned that their cities were vulnerably open to enemy fire, lying within a few hours of enemy air base and that women and children had better flee, if they could.

Already the law's punitive sword has been sharpened, and the police, military and civil, reinforced with an efficient organization, so we may leave the dealing of enemy agents as well as of local criminals entirely in the hands of those competent authorities, and we may spare ourselves extra nerve-racking fear, worry and suspicion. Our motto shall be "quiet confidence and perfect union at the home front."

Control of Pacific on Sea and Air



Sweeping away all enemy resistance over an area, thousands of miles in extent, the Pacific Ocean, today, rolls and billows under complete control of the Imperial Navy. Presented above is a Japanese capital ship ploughing its way to continued glorious achievements, while above soar the dreaded torpedo planes, now the bane of both the American and British fleets. (Passed by Navy Ministry censor on December 16. Otsu No. 2-63)

WANG FELICITATES RURAL PEACE WORK

Issues Statement After Completing Inspection of Pacification Areas

C.P.S.

NANKING, December 8.—Chairman Wang Ching-wei of the Rural Pacification Commission, after his return to the Capital from the rural pacification areas on December 5, issued a statement on his tour of inspection. The statement is as follows:

"I am very gratified to see that the result of the 2nd period Rural Pacification Campaign is even more satisfactory and more admirable than the work of the 1st period. It is clear evidence of the cooperation rendered by the troops of our friendly nation and of the efforts made by the workers of the Campaign. Ever since the completion of the 1st period Rural Pacification Campaign, the people have realized the importance of the work, which has much to do with the salvation of the people, society and nation. I do appreciate very much the cooperative spirit shown by the people in carrying out the Rural Pacification Campaign.

"The two principal objects of the Rural Pacification Campaign are to ensure public safety and to improve economic livelihood. Since the initiation of the Rural Pacification Campaign, all Communist-bandits have been exterminated; a census of the population has been taken; the 'Tao-Chia' system has been re-established, the training of able-bodied men has been started; the police has been re-installed; and educational system has been improved. With the elimination of all undesirable elements, the peace and good order at various localities have been maintained to a certain extent.

Economic Activity Enlivened

"Although the soaring of commodity prices has affected the livelihood of the people because of the continuance of the hostilities and of the inflation policy of the Chungking regime, yet economic activities in the rural pacification areas have been enlivened as the result of the maintenance of public safety and communications, the abolition of exorbitant taxes, the improvement of taxation, and the control of transportation of resources. During my last inspection, more than 130,000 people had already returned to the rural pacification areas from other places and now about 220,000 people have returned.

"In July the people had to undergo serious searches, the number of travelers being only 60,000 but from July to November that number of travelers totaled 1,052,000. In view of the disappearance of Communist-bandits and restoration of peace and good order in the rural pacification areas, the people have been pleased to travel to and fro, even, though they are liable to serious searches.

"As regards the transportation of commodities in and out of the rural pacification areas as well as the gradual recovery of prosperity in industry and commerce, all this has proved to us that the people are enjoying peace and comfort, though they have passed through many hardships during the hostilities. On the one hand, instructions have been given to the local authorities to render better protection to the people, and, on the other, it is hoped that the general public will cooperate with the local authorities to accomplish the great task of the Rural Pacification Campaign.

Citizen Movement Created

"The rural pacification work is aimed not only to exterminate old influences but also to establish a new foundation, hence the creation of the New Citizen Movement. As seen during the last few days, publicity work has been carried out extensively in the rural pacification areas, pushing ahead the New Citizen Movement. It is earnestly hoped that, after the promulgation of the principles of the New Citizen Movement, officials of the Party, political and military organizations and the general public will observe and carry out the principles so that every individual will become a new citizen aiming at the establishment of an independent, free and new China and of co-existence and co-prosperity of a new East Asia.

"Though the rural pacification areas are only part of the territory of the National Government, the highest principle of the Rural Pacification Campaign is the realization of the Movement of Peace, Anti-Communism and National Reconstruction. It is evident that there is the possibility of Sino-Japanese co-existence and the necessity of peace and anti-Communism. In order to safeguard and develop peace it is imperative that public safety must be maintained and economic livelihood must be improved. It is hoped that the whole nation will make all possible efforts to push ahead the spirit of the Rural Pacification Campaign from one region to another and from one province to another until it permeates the whole country. When the spirit of the Rural Pacification Campaign prevails throughout the country, nation-wide peace will then be materialized."

LONDON EXPEDITING PLANS OF NEW PACT

Lord Attlee Says Britain Taking Measures for Coordination Of War Efforts

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—Preparations for the establishment of a Five-Power Pact are being speeded up as well as those for an inter-allied war council, in the opinion of London political circles based on the remark of Lord Privy Seal Clement Attlee, before the House of Commons.

The Lord Privy Seal then declared upon inquiry that Great Britain together with her allies was taking all measures necessary for the coordination of the war efforts. Well-informed London quarters are of the opinion that the cooperation of the five Powers at first will take place in the form of an inter-allied military control committee with special committees for the various fronts. The headquarters of this inter-allied military central committee are not to be stationary but subject to the prevailing situation. They will be Cairo, Moscow or Washington.

Talks Under Way

The negotiations already under way or scheduled to begin the near future reveal that for the time being four special committees are being planned: Firstly, for the Anglo-Russian front representing all theaters of war in Europe including possible future theaters of war on the Caucasus or on Asian territories, it is rumored that Anglo-Russian negotiations concerning details of this coordination are already under way at Moscow. Secondly, an Anglo-U.S.A. front, comprising most probably the Atlantic front as far as the North African theater of war including Egypt. The negotiations on this subject are said to be conducted parallel to the Anglo-Russian negotiations. Thirdly, the ABCD front in the East Asia. The negotiations about the coordination of this front are to be conducted at Chungking by the U.S.A., the British Dominions, China and the Dutch East Indies.

The most important topics of these negotiations will be the establishment of a joint supreme command for land warfare in the East Asia. Fourthly, the Pacific front. In this committee are to be represented first of all the U.S.A., the British Dominions and the Dutch East Indies. The negotiations already under way are said to be concerned chiefly with the establishment of a joint supreme command for the sea and air-forces of these territories.

Sudden Change of Opinion

Particular attention is accorded the fact that the U.S.A., after having declared first that they wanted to regain the complete control of the Pacific before starting negotiations of this subject, now agreed in taking up these negotiations. The reason for the sudden change of opinion is believed to be the imminent threat to Singapore. U.S.A. quarters in London also believe that Singapore is greatly menaced and that it is far more important than Manila. They know only too well that the fall of Singapore would render the defense of the Dutch East Indies almost impossible and would make the position of the allies in the region around Hawaii very difficult if not altogether untenable.

The position of the Soviet Union with regard to the coordination of the allied conduct of the war is remarkable in as much as apparently no clarification of the Soviet-Japanese relations is pressed for the near future.

ABCD Central Committee

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 17.—The ABCD countries are studying plans for formation of an all-inclusive central military committee in an attempt to counter Axis superiority and to recover from their disastrous defeats in the Pacific, it was reported here from London today.

The projected central committee will include and coordinate the activities of four separate committees—for the British-Soviet front, the British-United States front, the ABCD front and the Pacific front, the London dispatch said.

The proposed committee will have no permanent place of meeting and will convene at Washington, Cairo and other capitals as the need may arise, it was said.

The United States was said to be particularly interested in formation of the Pacific front committee and establishment of a supreme command for naval and air forces of the ABCD countries with the British position in Singapore becoming increasingly dangerous, the London report said.

INDIA NEW DANGER TO BRITISH EMPIRE

Spanish Paper ABC Says Bulwark of Imperialism Now Threatened

D.N.B.

MADRID, December 18.—To all dangers threatening the existence of the British Empire one more has arisen in the course of these last few days: the Indian question.

In this connection the Spanish paper ABC writes:

"The greatest danger is not the Japanese attack against Hongkong, gaining in strength daily, not the Japanese advance through the jungles of Malaya in the direction of the fortress of Singapore which so far has been considered, unconquerable, not the landing on Borneo by Japanese forces, but the greatest and most immediate danger is threatening India because of the natural riches of this country. India is not only the most important possession of the British Empire and its richest source of wealth but it is in reality the object and meaning of the conception of the British imperialism.

"Egypt, the bases on the Suez Canal, Aden and Cyprus, are linking the road to the British capital and this road must be kept open for Britain under all circumstances. After the outbreak of the war in the Pacific a new and hostile great Power stands at the gates of British India. Japanese forces attacked British Malaya and are now standing on British soil to the utter astonishment of the British people. The attack against Burma and the evacuation of Rangoon, its capital, by the British forces are increasing the unrest and nervousness of the British people.

Nazi Press Active

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 18.—Numerous reports which have been received here from England concerning the great disappointment prevailing among British circles over the defeats in Malaya and the anxiety felt by the British people regarding the future course of events are as prominently displayed in the press of the German capital as the reports of the latest Japanese successes. The British pleas for help are compared with the heroic attitude of the Japanese people which is reflected in the various speeches delivered before the Japanese Parliament.

The papers call England and all her allies a "coalition of those needing help." "In striking contrast to this coalition we see the defenders of their existence—the fighters for their living space. After the impressive manifestation of the European determination to take the fate of this continent firmly into their own hands, we now experienced the mighty manifestation of Japan's fighting spirit. Two worlds are fighting each other: that of heroes and that of the shopkeepers, on the former side the readiness to sacrifice and on the other relying on the help from others. There can be no doubt as to the final winner!"

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ITALIAN diplomat wants experienced clean honest cook. Reply with references to Box 414, Japan Times, Tokyo.

YOUNG, efficient Japanese lady with knowledge of English, typewriting and preferably accountancy wanted for office routine work in a foreign firm in Tokyo. State particulars to Box 408, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Situation Wanted

HALF-DAY work wanted by Japanese woman, experienced in general office work at foreign firms, knows typewriting. Box 416, Japan Times, Tokyo.

LADY typist seeks position, experienced in office routine work. Box 411, Japan Times, Tokyo.

WELL experienced amah, with good references, seeks position, speaks English, apply Miss Baba, c/o Mrs. Shima Fukushima, 115, 3-chome, Uyenomachi, Naka-ku, Yokohama.

YOUNG non-designated foreign girl seeks immediate position. Experienced in stenography and accounting. Box 403, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Rent, Tokyo

BY single German gentleman, 2-3 rooms or apartment, furnished, near the center of Tokyo. Kindly write to Box 417, Japan Times, Tokyo or telephone to Aoyama 36-4747.

FOREIGN house with at least 3 bedrooms, modern conveniences. Send particulars with plan to Millot, 15, Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku, Tel. Mita 4436 or Nihombashi 2903.

Wanted to Rent, Yokohama

URGENTLY furnished room or house by Swiss gentleman. Box 413, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Hire

MOTOR car by a diplomat. Apply stating terms and particulars to Box 419, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Rent, Tokyo

TWO rooms, bedroom and sitting room together, sunny, nicely furnished, in foreign house, Akasaka, immediately for rent. Box 420, Japan Times, Tokyo.

For Sale

BY non-designated foreigner. R.C.A. large cabinet size combination electric radio-gramophone, 22 tubes, with record printer. Send written offers. Box 566, Japan Times, Yokohama.

COMPLETE dinner set, 140 pieces, also polished crystal set, 54 glasses, 12 crystal plates, all best foreign make. Apply Box 421, Japan Times, Tokyo.

DOUBLE studio bed, gateleg table, chairs, ice box, overstuffed chair, etc. Mrs. Fujikawa, 151 Kogai-cho, Azabu-ku.

WILSON golf club set, Columbia electric phonographs, piano, for immediate sale. Telephone to Aoyama 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

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F. L. NEHER: Roentgen, Verlag Braun and Schneider, published in Muenchen, wanted immediately. Slightly damaged accepted. High price paid. Write to Tennensha, 2, Kyobashi 2-chome, Kyobashi-ku, Tokyo.

General

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FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to George Yoshida Shoten, 66 Hommoku Sannotani, Yokohama. Tel. 2-5426 c/o Kamakuraya.

FOREIGN furniture, books, clothes, pianos, sewing machines, etc. at reasonable prices. Write or phone to Hirose Shoten, 159, 3-chome, Kominato-cho, Yokohama. Tel. 2-4097 c/o Morita.

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

PIANOS, organs, Victor electric phonographs. High prices paid. Apply Miura, 23 Tamachi, Hongo-ku, Tel. Koishikawa 85-6479.

PIANO used, grand or upright, at attractive prices. No objection to slight damages. Please write to Box 564, Japan Times, Yokohama.

PHONOGRAPHS, records, Electrolas, radio-phonographs, pianos, organs, sewing machines, washers, vacuum cleaners, refrigerators, typewriters, cameras, accordions, electric razors, foreign furniture, used or new, wanted. Highest price offered. Please write or phone to Rhythm-sha, 16 Jimbocho Itchome, Kanda, Tokyo. Tel. Kanda 25-4459.

PIANO or grand piano wanted. Tezuka, 383, Koenji, 2-chome, Suginami-ku, Tokyo.

SEWING machines, pianos, foreign furniture and clothing, etc., used, wanted at reasonable prices. Also specially attractive prices offered for electric motors and machines. Phone 36-5837 and ask for Shioda, or write to 20, 2-chome, Kamidori, Shibuya-ku.

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DR. H. Shimasaki, Shimbashido Hospital, blood disease specialist. Tsutsumi Daiichi Bldg., 20 Shimbashi 1-chome, Shiba-ku, south of Dai-Iti Hotel, near Shimbashi Station and Shimbashi Kitaguchi tram stop. Hours: 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. Sundays and holidays until 12 noon. English and German spoken.

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TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0062, 0063. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata Sanatorium—the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 8.

INORDINATE BULLING CAUTIONED AGAINST

Vice-Minister of Finance Taniguchi Sounds Warning in Radio Speech

Vice-Minister of Finance Tsuneji Taniguchi, in his radio speech Wednesday night, warned against unsound speculative maneuvers in stock exchanges, saying that these steady rise of stock prices will expedite the financing of the industrial productivity expansion movement, but that excessive speculative purchases of wares may become a factor for reactional drop of stock prices at the slightest change in economic conditions.

Vice-Minister Taniguchi explained in detail the Finance Ministry's policy relative to insurance business as well as stock exchanges, the jurisdiction over which has recently been transferred to the Ministry from the Commerce and Industry Ministry in order to renovate routines in Government offices. Especially his reference to the insurance business attracted the attention of listners-in because the speech came several hours after the bill relating to the provision war insurance measures had passed the House of Peers and the House of Representatives. The subs ance of the Vice-Minister's speech follows:

"Insurance companies have recently been playing an important role in wartime financing with their assets and working capital quickly increasing, so that the efficient operation of these funds is vitally needed for the smooth operation of the war economy. It is urgently necessary rapidly to accumulate long-term funds for the smooth supply of war expenditures and industrial productivity expansion funds and the mission assigned to insurance firms in this regard is very important. Redoubled efforts should, for this purpose, be made toward an increase in insurance contracts.

Precaution Urged

"A wary attitude on the other hand, must be taken so as to prevent the funds accumulated by insurance underwriters from flowing into non-vital industries, but this doesn't mean that funds should chiefly be allotted for subscription to Government bonds. Controls over insurance business must be strengthened for the purpose of smoothly and effectively realizing the missions assigned to insurance companies and at the same time the consolidation movement among them should be spurred.

"Importance is now being attached, in the administration over stock prices, to the stabilization of stock prices and smooth transactions in important securities and the Finance Ministry has no intention of amending this policy to a significant extent.

"Meanwhile, stock prices, generally speaking, continued to soar since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia in a favorable reaction to the successful war operations in every part of the Pacific and stocks of industrial productivity expansion companies which had been apt to decline also swung back to a remarkably upward trend. This is a favorable tendency in contrast to the weak tone prevailing in Wall Street, but steps should be taken to prevent stock prices from rising much above a reasonable limit, because the excessive high prices may exercise an unfavorable effect on the stability of economic circles."

JAPAN IRON TO CONTROL STEEL MATERIALS FIRMS

Negotiations For Incorporation Reported Smoothly Progressing

The Toyo Steel Sheet and Japan Special Steel Tubing companies will shortly be placed under the direct control of the Japan Iron Works (Nittetsu), as negotiations among the three companies are now smoothly progressing, says the Nichi Nichi. Competent observers predict that the completion of the plan will pave the way for the consolidation of the smaller iron and steel manufacturers.

The capital of the Toyo Steel Sheet Company is now registered at ¥15,000,000, ¥12,000,000 paid up, and that of the Japan Special Steel Tubing Company at ¥32,000,000 fully paid up. President of the Toyo Steel Sheet is Koichi Ono, while Keizaburo Hashimoto and Toichi Nakajima are chairman of the board of directors and president respectively of the Japan Special Steel Tubing.

The Toyo Steel Sheet, the second largest manufacturer of tin plates in Japan, has, although indirectly, been controlled by the Japan Iron Works since 1938 when the Nittetsu obtained by purchase 74,450 shares of the steel sheet firm and sent its staff members to the board of directors. As a result of the projected action, the relations between the two firms will be made closer and the steel sheet company will become a virtual subsidiary of the Nittetsu.

Hitherto Outside Control

Unlike the Toyo Steel Sheet, the Japan Special Steel Tubing had hitherto been completely outside the control of the Japan Iron Works. Its factories are stationed at Suna-machi in Joto-ku, Toda and Kawaguchi in Saitama Prefecture and at Ominato in Aomori Prefecture. It main manufactures are steel ingot, pig iron, steel tubes and sand iron.

The Japan Special Steel Tubing Company has recently been suffering from handicaps in obtaining materials and labor, while a large amount of funds and materials is being needed for carrying out the industrial productivity expansion move. In these circumstances, negotiations for the placing of the firm under the control of the Nittetsu, were started between Hachisaburo Hirao, president of the Nittetsu, and Keizaburo Hashimoto, chairman of the board of directors of the Japan Special Steel Tubing. As a result of the negotiations, 150,000 shares of the Japan Special Steel Tubing owned by directors of the firm will be transferred by sale to the Japan Iron Works.

It is reported that present officers of the Toyo Steel Sheet and the Japan Special Steel Tubing will resign before long and the new line-up of the two firms will be formed by Nittetsu men.

Present Tightness in Meat Supply Likely To Be Remedied by Porker-Breeding Plan

Officials of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry have decided to raise present unstable equilibrium in the 600,000 pigs in one year to liquidate the demand and supply of meat in this country, according to the Yomiuri.

This decision was reached when Kyoichi Taguchi, chief of the livestock section and a number of other officials of the Ministry conferred with the directors of the Teikoku Breeders' Association to study means of combatting the shortage of meat, at the Akasaka Public Hall here Wednesday.

After hearing explanations of the actual conditions prevailing in the livestock industry of this country at present made by these directors, Mr. Taguchi decided to raise more pigs to meet the situation, because it is much easier for general farmers and professional cattle raisers to breed pigs than cows or sheep.

The Japanese consume some 1,3^0,000 head of cattle a year but the supply available at present is about half of this demand, it was revealed at the meeting. Thus pigs must be increased at least by 600,000 to cover the demand for all kinds of meat.

To Raise Porkers

According to a plan adopted at the meeting, efforts will be made by the association in collaboration with the Ministry to raise 200,000 porkers between now and the spring of next year, another 200,000 by the fall, and another 200,000 head by the end of 1942.

For this purpose, a total of 2,000 pig-raisers' associations will be set up with 50 farming households as a unit. Every farmer will be asked to raise two pigs. The Ministry will grant a subsidy of ¥200 to each association, it is understood.

At the same time, the Ministry will consult the Municipal and town authorities, and request householders in cities and towns to save as much as possible kitchen refuse for pigs, those who supply pig-raisers with a certain amount of kitchen refuse to enjoy priority in the distribution of pork, says the paper.

CHUNGKING'S HOPES OF GOODS AID GONE

All Supply Routes Cut, Merchants Abroad Falling Away From Regime

The heavy reverses suffered by the United States and Britain on the Pacific and off the Malay peninsula at the outset of the War of Greater East Asia have shattered the last hopes of the Chungking regime, says the Yomiuri.

Prior to the outbreak of the war, the leaders of the Chungking Government have been spreading the propaganda that if the worse come to the worst between Japan and the United States, the situation would turn in favor of the Chungking side. This observation was evidently based on wishful thinking on the part of Chungking that the United States could easily beat Japan once the war started.

The unexpected upset at the outset of the war has frustrated every hope of the Chungking clique. The severe blows which the brilliant victories of Japanese forces have dealt to the United States and Britain by land, sea, and air in the past week on the Chungking regime are as follows:

(1) The outbreak of the war has blocked all supply routes from the United States to Chungking. In the immediate future, the transportation of war materials to Chungking across the Pacific and via Burma will come to a complete halt. In view of the fact that about 90 per cent of the war materials which have been sent to Chungking though this supply route have been American, the stoppage of the influx of American materials through this lane will be fatal to the Chungking regime.

Goods Inflow Stopped

(2) The occupation of the International Settlement in Shanghai and the attack on Hongkong by Japanese forces have stopped the influx of goods into the hinterland through South China, and freezed at the same time the financial operations of the United States and Britain with Hongkong and Shanghai at the center. The crippling of the financial operations of the United States and British Government agents in China will render impracticable the use of credits which might be given to the Chungking regime by the United States or Britain hereafter, and deprive the regime of any means of preventing a sharp decline in the value of the fapi and the subsequent development of inflation in the areas under its influence.

(3) With the spread of the war southward, Chinese merchants in the southern regions numbering some 8,000,000 will be cut off from the Chungking regime. Already some 1,500,000 Chinese merchants in Thailand are growing less enthusiastic, if at all, in their support of the Chungking Government, and the day is coming when 1,700,000 Chinese traders in British Malaya will change their front and begin to cooperate with the National Government of China at Nanking for the establishment of peace in Greater East Asia.

Capital to Be Doubled

The Penhsihu Coal and Iron Company will shortly double its capital of ¥100,000,000, says the Miyako. The funds thus to be raised will be allotted for expenditures for facilities improvement.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks, commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchanges follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	139.0	−1.80
N.Y.K., new, short-term	91.5	+1.80
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.8	+2.40
Yokohama raw silk forward	15.56	same
Government bond, Kogo 5 per cent	105.40	same

SHARE PRICES GAIN AS PICK-BUYING ON

Naval, Military Successes Bolster Tone, Heavy Buying Seen in Miscellaneous

Due to the continued selective buying, miscellaneous shares were quoted high, and Tokyo Exchange, new, recovered strength on the local stock market Thursday, the Chugai Shogyo reports.

The closing of the 78th session of the Diet and the marked progress of military operations against British forces in Malay peninsula, and the attacks by the Japanese naval forces on Johnston and Baker Islands off Hawaii brightened the sentiment to a great extent on Thursday morning.

Brokers, welcoming the speech made by Vice-Minister of Finance Tsuneji Taniguchi made over the radio on Wednesday evening in which he clarified the Government's attitude toward the administration of stock exchanges, launched on the heavy buying of miscellaneous shares. Japan Petroleum and Japan Steel Tubing were the first to soar. They were immediately followed by Kokura Steel, Japan Sugar, new, Japan Mining, and Manchuria Industrial Development in the short-term division.

In the long-term division, Hitachi Works, Hakodate Dockyard, Niigata Machinery, and Japan Nitrogen moved up from ¥2 to ¥3.

Affected by the firmness of these shares, Tokyo, new, grew strong, and registered at the close of the morning session ¥143.00.

In the afternoon, shipping and munitions shares rose one after another. Tokyo, new, continued to rise and closed at ¥139.00.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

	Open.	Clos.		Jan.	Feb.
First Section					
Fuji Spin (50)	66.9	67.0		....	67.0
Fuji. new (25)	37.5	37.4	u .9	37.2	37.5
Kanegafuchi (50)	157.0	157.3	u .7	157.8	148.0
Do. new (25)	97.9	93.3	u1.6	98.6	99.2
Teikoku Ray (50)				....	106.9
Tei'ku Ray (37½)	97.4	97.0	u .7	97.0	97.0
Second Section					
N. Y. K. (50)	111.8	110.7	u1.9	110.7	110.2
Do. new (37½)	92.4	92.3	ul.7	92.0	92.9
O. S. K. (50)	100.5	100.0	u .8	98.2	99.2
Do, new (37½)	80.7	80.3	u .6	79.3	80.0
Third Section					
S. M. R. (50)				....	71.0

Government Bonds

Government bond spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Kogo 5s	105.40	105.40	105.40	105.40
Second 5s	105.35	105.35	105.35	105.35
First 4s	102.60	102.60	102.60	102.60

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	143.8	144.0	139.0	139.0
N. Y. K. old	110.4	110.4	109.8	110.0
N. Y. K. new	92.0	92.0	91.0	91.5
Kanegafuchi Spin.	157.0	157.8	157.0	157.8
Kanegafuchi. new	98.1	98.1	97.0	97.8
Teikoku Rayon. n.	96.7	97.0	95.7	97.0
Osaka Stock. new	82.3	82.6	82.3	82.6
S. M. Railway	70.4	70.5	70.4	70.5
Mitsubishi Heavy.	87.0	87.0	86.9	86.9
Tokyo Light	55.0	55.0	55.0	55.0
Hitachi Works	75.8	75.9	75.8	75.9
Japan Steel Tube.	74.4	74.4	73.9	73.9
Japan Oil	77.8	78.0	77.5	....
Japan Mining	63.9	63.9	63.4	63.4
Manchuria Ind	62.7	62.7	62.4	62.4

Bank of Japan Accounts

December 18
(In ¥1,000)

Note Issues	4,956,117
Over Issues	296,117
Deposits	563,935
Loans	437,605

The Bank of Taiwan, Limited

Established 1899

President: Yakichi Suitsu, Esq.
Vice-President: Masahiko Wada, Esq.

Directors:
Kenji Yamamoto, Esq.
Hyotaro Motohashi, Esq.
Tozo Hirano, Esq.
Fumio Narita, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH

TOKYO BRANCH:
No. 2, 1-chome, Marunouchi, Kojimachi-ku.
F. Tadaki, Esq., Manager

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INDUSTRIAL BANK'S RESERVES ABUNDANT

Governor Kawakami Writes in Paper Urging Industrialists To Go Ahead

Declaring that the Industrial Bank of Japan has abundant reserve funds sufficient to finance the industrial productivity expansion campaign regardless of the development of the international and domestic situation, Koichi Kawakami, Governor of the chartered bank, in a newspaper article urges industrialists to proceed ahead toward the production of national defense materials and other goods vital for warring Japan.

The article is entitled "The War with the United States and Great Britain and Determination in Financial Circles" appearing in the December 17 issue of the Tokyo Nichi Nichi. An excerpt of Mr. Kawakami's article follows:

"The National Financial Council, a body of financiers, the Japan Concord Securities Company, an agency to sustain stock prices above a reasonable limit, and the Wartime Financing Syndicate, an organization to facilitate the industrial productivity expansion move, have been making much contribution to the stabilization of the money market.

Equal to 1936

"Since the outbreak of the China Affair up to the end of October this year, corporate debentures have been issued to the amount of ¥6,440,000,000; payments in stocks, ¥380,000,000; and loans by banks and trust firms, ¥10,200,000,000, totaling ¥27,000,000,000. This total is equal to the value of the assets of all the companies throughout the country for the end of 1936, seven months before the onset of the conflict with the Chiang Kai-shek regime. This fact clearly shows the great extent to which financial institutions have helped toward the expansion of industrial productivity.

"After Japan's declaration of war on the United States and Great Britain, the Government lost no time in setting up the war structure for financial circles and it announced wartime financial measures which provide for the compulsory extension of credits by the Industrial Bank of Japan and the Hypothec Bank of Japan to heavy industrial firms to be designated by the Finance Minister.

"The wartime monetary structure will be completed in the not-distant future when the projected Financial Control Association is established with legal backings similar to those of the key industrial control agencies. At any rate, there is no cause for concern as to the financing of the industrial productivity expansion campaign."

RETAIL PRICES RISE IN DECEMBER, TOKYO

Index Number Stands at 267 Showing Gain of 1.5 Per Cent

Tokyo's retail commodity prices continued to rise during the 30-day period ended on December 15, according to the statistics compiled by the Bank of Japan.

The index for December 15 stood at 267 (taking July, 1914, as 100) which shows a gain of 1.5 per cent in comparison with the figure for November 15. Prices of 19 articles of the total 100 articles which were involved in the investigation moved upward, while a downward trend was seen only in one commodity. No change was witnessed in the prices of the remaining 80 articles.

The indices compiled according to the classification of major commodities show that prices of provisions and fuels remained unchanged but a rise of 2.7 per cent was seen in garments and 2.9 per cent in miscellaneous goods.

Bill Clearings

December 18
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	180,009	117,767
Balance	33,905	19,376

THE NIPPON KOGYO GINKO
(The Industrial Bank of Japan, Ltd.)
Established by the Japanese Government by virtue of a Special Enactment of the Imperial Diet.
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Kobe—36 Nishimachi, Kobe-ku.
Nagoya—1, 3-chome, Hirokoji-dori, Naka-ku.
Fukuoka—80 Tenjin-no-cho.
Tohoku—32 Omachi, Fukushima.
Toyama—20 Sakurabashi-dori.
Hiroshima—87 Sarugaku-cho.
Hokkaido—1 Nishi 4-chome, Kita-sanjo, Sapporo.
Correspondents—In the principal cities at home and abroad.
Governor: Koichi Kawakami, Esq.
Vice-Governor: Seiichiro Arai, Esq.
Directors: Ryuzo Watanabe, Esq., Eizo Ueyama, Esq., Kenji Ito, Esq., Kisaku Matsushima, Esq., Kikumatsu Nakayama, Esq.
Auditors: Count Yoshinori Futara, Eizaburo Sugano, Esq., Keikichi Kataoka, Esq.
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PRE-WAR BANKING

Total Deposits of Big Seven As of June 30 Aggregate ¥15,657,000,000, Showing Increase of ¥1,334,000,000 Over Six Months Before—Business Profits Drop

(By Courtesy of Contemporary Opinions)

The total deposits of the so-called big seven banks—Mitsui, Mitsubishi, Dai-Ichi, Yasuda, Sumitomo, Sanwa and Dai-Hyaku—aggregated ¥15,657,000,000 as of June 30 this year, or an increase of ¥1,334,000,000 over six months ago. But this gain is about ¥250,000,000 smaller than the corresponding increase of ¥1,588,000,000 in the second half of 1940 though it is larger than that in the like period of that year. Details are (in ¥1,000):

	1st Half, 1941	—Gain Over— 2nd Half, 1940	1st Half, 1940
Mitsui	1,773,264	183,871	315,451
Mitsubishi	1,878,472	152,746	353,651
Dai-Ichi	2,342,051	146,458	404,424
Yasuda	2,628,269	279,150	483,579
Sumitomo	2,724,978	279,825	580,051
Sanwa	2,792,399	203,631	539,332
Dai-Hyaku	1,518,351	88,741	235,842
Total	15,657,784	1,334,422	2,922,380

In the light of the increasing Government disbursements, the ¥1,334,000,000 gain must be regarded too small. In other words, the expansion of our bank deposits can be said to have responsible for the general depression in this term, specifically for the dullness in loan business, is none other than the forced adjustment of business corporations (in this respect, please refer to the article "Rationalization Through Industrial Enterprises Adjustment" in our service No. 406.—Editor). Another discouraging factor is the decrease in discount business (especially of commercial bills) resulting from the drastic reorganization of the distribution setup, especially for Dai-Ichi, Yasuda, Sanwa and Dai-Hyaku, all of which are, as it were, commercial banks.

A corollary of the inactive credit business and the subsequent increase in idle funds was the conspicuous gain in security investments. Statistics reveal that the aggregate security holdings of the big seven banks in the first half of this year increased of ¥997,000,000 to ¥5,682,000,000. The notable fact is that of the ¥997,000,000 gain, about ¥842,000,000, or 84 per cent, was registered in national bond holdings. Details are (in ¥1,000):

	Total Securities 1st Half 1941	—Gain Over— 2nd Half 1940	1st Half 1940	National Bonds 1st Half 1941	—Gain Over— 2nd Half 1940	1st Half 1940
Mitsui	576,410	182,052	172,142	436,502	160,547	181,515
Mitsubishi	698,950	100,726	166,325	498,140	90,942	141,062
Dai-Ichi	807,886	141,586	168,093	607,743	120,502	149,532
Yasuda	1,046,563	224,537	340,702	767,507	184,485	279,616
Sumitomo	840,319	118,170	190,624	614,179	95,774	151,055
Sanwa	1,194,942	154,967	138,147	794,352	120,892	124,919
Dai-Hyaku	517,410	75,645	107,301	421,270	69,332	93,849
Total	5,682,480	997,984	1,283,337	4,139,693	842,474	1,103,548

slackened tangibly. Reasons are: (1) The decrease in the profit rate of manufacturing and commercial projects; (2) Higher prices and increased taxes; (9) Strengthening of various control measures has served to channel part of public funds toward investments in securites and real estate; and (4) The marked increase in so-called cash transactions.

A more serious shrinkage was seen in the loan accounts of the big seven banks. As of June 30 last their loans totaled ¥8,904,000,000, or an increase of only ¥236,000,000 over six months ago. This compares with the remarkable gain of ¥1,075,000,000 in the latter half of 1940. Details are (in ¥1,000):

	1st Half, 1941	—Gain Over— 2nd Half, 1940	1st Half, 1940
Mitsui	1,070,946	25,895	147,053
Mitsubishi	982,142	46,353	147,135
Dai-Ichi	1,383,034	— 27,378	152,165
Yasuda	1,518,408	44,779	12,690
Sumitomo	1,742,043	129,726	362,732
Sanwa	1,407,979	30,848	309,344
Dai-Hyaku	800,440	— 13,606	80,943
Total	8,904,992	236,617	1,212,412

Loan Business Slackens

Dai-Ichi, Yasuda and Dai-Hyaku saw their loan business slacken already in the second half of 1940. And this was ascribed in the final analysis to the fact that they took caution in extending credits in view of the marked aggravation in business conditions and the mounting tension in the world situation. In the half-year period under review, however, the profit conditions did not necessarily turn for the worse to any tangible extent. Thus considered, the most important factor

Interest Rates Down

From the business point of view, however, the increase in national bonds has caused the average yield of security holdings to drop to some extent. In additon, the average interest rate of loans decreased due to the easiness on the money market and other circumstances. Therefore, the average profit rate declined accordingly since the cost (average interest rate) of deposits remained almost on the level. Some idea of the profit conditions can be obtained from the following table (the profit rate meaning the margin of the average interest-yield rate over the cost of deposits: in terms of percentage):

	1st Half 1941	2nd Half 1940	1st Half 1940
Mitsui:			
Loan Interest	4.295	4.308	4.266
Security Yield	3.775	4.151	4.023
Profit Rate	1.769	1.968	1.936
Mitsubishi:			
Loan Interest	4.298	4.534	4.400
Security Yield	4.112	4.175	4.271
Profit Rate	1.983	2.077	2.085
Dai-Ichi:			
Loan Interest	4.341	4.377	4.388
Security Yield	4.065	4.233	4.329
Profit Rate	2.020	2.121	1.980
Yasuda:			
Loan Interest	4.408	4.504	4.294
Security Yield	3.616	3.707	4.068
Profit Rate	1.874	1.980	2.017
Sumitomo:			
Loan Interest	4.263	4.384	4.429
Security Yield	4.098	4.198	4.359
Profit Rate	1.797	1.890	1.982
Sanwa:			
Loan Interest	4.507	4.586	4.641
Security Yield	4.989	4.133	3.930
Profit Rate	1.957	2.031	2.095
Dai-Hyaku:			
Loan Interest	4.295	4.462	4.365
Security Yield	4.023	4.133	4.174
Profit Rate	1.924	2.193	2.114

The Mitsui Bank, Ltd.

Capital Subscribed ¥100,000,000
Capital Paid-up 60,000,000
Reserve Funds and Undivided Profits 90,284,061
(September, 1941)

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO
(1, Muromachi 2-chome, Nihonbashi-ku)

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The Yasuda Bank, Limited
(Yasuda Ginko, Ltd.)

HEAD OFFICE:
Ohtemachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

Capital Subscribed ¥150,000,000
Reserves .... ¥ 82,000,000

President:
HAJIME YASUDA, Esq.
Vice-President:
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Managing Directors:
YUZO HAMADA, Esq.
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MITSUI STRUCTURE TO BE READJUSTED

Chairmanship of Board of Directors to Be Replaced by Presidency

Preparations are now going forward sweepingly to reorganize the structure of the Mitsui and Company, one of the largest concerns in Japan, says the Nichi Nichi. As part of the reform program, the present chairmanship of the board of directors will be abolished and a presidency created. Tadaharu Mukai, now chairman, is expected to become the first president in the projected line-up.

It was in April last year that the Mitsui and Company absorbed the defunct Mitsui Partnership and placed under its control the Mitsui Mining and Oji Paper Manufacturing companies. At the same time, efforts have been made to expand various fields constituting the concerns, including the chemical industry, mining, marine transportation, heavy industry and machinery manufacturing.

Despite such a sweeping reorganization, leaders of the House of Mitsui have recently realized the necessity of again renovating the Mitsui and Company in confirmity with the current economic new structure movement. The change of economic situations confronting his country following the establishment of the key industrial control associations has also augmented the necessity.

Plan to Be Submitted

The reorganization plan is expected to be submitted for approval to a general meeting of shareholders to be held in the near future. Apart from the creation of the presidency, the plan will provide for the setting up of three vice-presidencies which are expected to be taken by Saburo Kawashima, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsui Mining, Masakata, managing director, of the Mitsui General Management, and Yosaburo Ito, managing-director of the Mitsui and Company.

Four managing-directors of the Mitsui and Company will resign from their posts to pave the way for the reorganization. They are Reisuke Ishii, Shizuo Ohta, Tatsuo Sumii and Torasaburo Furukawa. No decision, however, has yet been made as to whether these four officers will remain in the company as "sleeping" directors or advisers.

The Mitsubishi Bank, Limited

CAPITAL ¥100,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS .... ¥ 77,500,000

CHAIRMAN: Takeo Kato

MANAGING DIRECTORS:
Kenkichi Takagi, Yuzuru Kimura, Kanoh Shundo.

HEAD OFFICE:
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DAIREN, 133, Yamagata-Dori.

To Buy Idle Iron

The Commerce and Industry Ministry will purchase all iron and copper articles which are now lying idle in warehouses in Japan following the promulgation of ordinances prohibiting the sales and use of these articles a few months ago, according to the Yomiuri. The notification to this effect was issued to all the prefectural authorities under the names of the Directors of the Commodity Price and General Affairs Bureau of the Commerce and Industry Ministry. Fair prices will be paid for the articles if they are good for reclamation, and in any case, the Commerce and Industry Ministry announces, these articles will not be taken in as scrap.

The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
Established 1880

Capital, Paid-up ¥100,000,000
Reserve Fund ¥144,650,000

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VICE-PRESIDENTS:
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S. ARAKAWA

DIRECTORS:
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H. Kashiwagi
Baron Koyata Iwasaki
Baron I. Morimura
K. Kodama
N. Watanabe
D. Nohara
C. Arima
K. Nishi

Head Office, Yokohama
J. OKADA, Manager

Tokyo Branch
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J. KIYOSE, Manager

Marunouchi Agency
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J. KIYOSE, Agent

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TOKYO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1941

The Greatest Naval Victory In History

The communique issued yesterday afternoon by the Navy Section of the Imperial Headquarters regarding the outcome of the naval battle of Hawaii on December 8 indicates that the Japanese attacks on Pearl Harbor succeeded in the complete destruction of the Pacific fleet of the United States. The facts and figures in the present official message, it is explained, are based on accounts given by eye-witnesses of the scene of battle and on the reconnaissances made after the battle.

The number of capital ships sunk by us is now given as five. In addition, three other capital ships are said to have been wrecked beyond repair or reduced to "a condition extremely difficult to be repaired." The list of sunken vessels also includes two heavy or light cruisers and one oil supply ship. A battleship of the Nevada class was also damaged heavily though its repair is thought possible. The number of lost airplanes is given at approximately 464, of which 14 were shot down and the rest burned on the ground. Even greater losses of aircraft are believed certain since 16 hangars were set aflame and two other hangars were wrecked.

It is also noteworthy that a squadron of "special submarines," in concert with the air forces, stole their way into the harbor. These underwater craft sank one battleship of the Arizona type and otherwise wrought havoc within the harbor. Of those ships which went forth on this daring expedition five are said to have failed to return. The loss of Japanese airplanes is given at 29.

It is now conclusive that the Pacific fleet of the United States navy was almost completely lost in a single day. Of the capital ships there remains not a single one afloat or in a condition fit for action. The decisive character of the sea battle of Hawaii, in the light of these figures, is even more decisive than the classic battle of the Japan Sea which brought the Imperial Russian navy to an end.

The tale of the sea battle in Hawaiian waters adds another chapter of glorious fame to the annals of the Imperial Navy. It will go down in history as an event without parallel. The sea battle, so sweeping in victory and so decisive in effect, will always be regarded as an achievement of heroism in which the Japanese have surpassed themselves in a supreme moment of duty and loyalty to their country.

The Philippine Tragedy

One of the tragedies of the present war is the plight of the Filipino soldier drafted to fight for his absentee overlord. It is certain that he can have no real interest in fighting the Japanese with whom he has no personal quarrel. Even though the defense of the Philippines rests chiefly upon his shoulders, we Japanese cannot regard him as an enemy.

It is characteristic of European and American imperialism to force subjected natives to fight their masters' battles. Ever since the days when Dupleix and Clive first started using sepoys in their wars in India, native troops have been led out to slaughter in Africa and Asia and even on the battlefields of Europe as blood sacrifices to the greed of their white masters. The white man's burden seems to be carried chiefly on the unwilling backs of brown, black, or yellow men.

The situation in the Philippines fits the standard pattern of the white man's imperialism. For the helpless Filipino victims, we have nothing but compassion and an offer of help. After an almost successful endeavor to free themselves from the rule of Spain, the Filipinos in 1898 merely found themselves under a more powerful overlord. Despite promises of eventual independence, the Americans have never fully reconciled themselves to the idea of relinquishing the Philippines. Even after the establishment of the Commonwealth under the plan of conferring independence in 1946, the Americans have continually conjured up the bogey of Japan in an effort to intimidate the Filipinos into remaining longer under the control of the United States.

The irony is that it was the very fact of America's possession of the Philippines that brought the horrors of the conflict to those shores. If the Philippines had been independent, the innocent inhabitants would not have been pulled into a war not of their own direct concern. Far from Japan being a menace to an independent Philippine Republic, it was America's false "protection" of the Philippines which invited the disaster.

Now that the war has come, the Americans are sending forth the Filipinos to bear the brunt of the fighting. Only a scant twenty or thirty thousand men among the defense forces of the archipelago are Americans. All the rest are Filipinos who are being made to throw away their lives to save the alien tyranny over them.

The strong resistance of the Filipino troops against the Japanese expeditionary forces should not be taken as an indication of Filipino hostility toward the Japanese. It is understandable that at the moment the Filipinos have no other choice. As long as American rule still remains, the inhabitants are subject to coercion no matter where their real sympathy may lie. As soon as the occasion affords, it would not be surprising if the Filipinos should repudiate their American officers and come to friendly terms with Japan.

The day when such an understanding between Japan and the leaders of a truly independent Philippine nation will be consummated may not be far distant. We Japanese should be happy to be instrumental in ridding the Philippines of intruders from the other side of the world, and we should rejoice to see a really independent Oriental nation to the south of us. The entrance of another member into the sphere of cooperation among like-minded neighbors is to be sincerely welcomed. It will help in some measure to redress the tragedy which the United States has brought to this part of the world.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Doshi-uchi

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

The worst disaster that can happen at the battlefield is a clash by mistake between one's own soldiers, and to the enemy nothing can be more satisfactory. It has happened before and will happen in the battles waging in the Great East Asia campaign. Most typical, and to us most comical, examples have already occurred at Hawaii and San Francisco when American soldiers shot down their own warplanes and sunk their own vessels, killing their own fellow-countrymen with ruthless ferocity, in the belief that they were punishing Japanese attackers.

It is a dishonorable "triumph" to the "victor" as it is a shameful fate to become the victim of such a blunder. How would any soldier like to be such a hero (though he would certainly be numbered among the honored dead and worshipped at the nation's sanctuary) to be remembered as "one who has fallen across the bullets of one's brother soldiers who mistook him for an enemy?" It is surely the last "honorable" death one would crave to meet, if one could possibly help.

In the battles of old days such tragedies had often occurred, making the term "doshi-uchi" one of the commonest in military terminology, though the field of battle was limited in area and the number of combatants engaged comparatively small, and it will be next to impossible to totally eliminate the possibility of such mistakes in the greater warfare of our time which covers nearly one half of the world's surface.

Difficult to Identify

Calamitous as such occurrence is, there is another that will be equally or even more unconsolable, namely, clashing at the home front between loyal champions of the country's cause. It has happened before, and it will happen again unless we stand on our guard with utmost perspicacity and circumspection. But a clash between non-combatant leaders in the home lines, if it happens, will be less conspicuously known, or even will not be known at all as such. Were a ship sunk by a torpedo fired from one's own destroyer or a regiment decimated by the gunfire of troops flying one's own colors, chances were that it would be known pretty soon, but if a personality of first-rate ability or unquestionable loyalty was punished by mistake, it might happen that many years, even generations, had to pass before the mistake was fully realized. Be it remembered that men of sterling virtue are not as a rule as demonstrative of their merits as are men of second-rate or no quality who may prove to have been mere braggarts.

Foreign Blunders

Reviewing the events of the past 20 years since the "Peace" of Versailles to the outbreak of the Great East Asia War, we will find many cases in the politics and leadership of various nations of really capable men being pulled off the stage who otherwise might have saved their countries from the national ruin now facing them in favor of some miserable mediocrities. It was a heaven-sent for our splendid Allies, Italy and Germany, that their peoples should have had sense and vision enough to pick up men like Mussolini and Hitler as their guiding stars at the most critical periods of their history: this fact alone, I think, entitles them to the glorious national rebirth they are now achieving.

Turning to the enemy nations, many people, friend and foe, will agree that it was an ill-omened thing for England that a good man of action as well as of words like Winston Churchill had been kept in the background so long till the last moment of their national crisis when it was all but too late to keep the London Bridge from falling down, or for the United States that a man like Roosevelt, so destitute of statesmanly insight or sense of imagination, so full of hot air, vanity and pretensions, a man with a twist in his brains and a megalomaniac, should have been elected President for a fourth time, vested with the power to plunge the whole nation into an unheard-of catastrophe, while a patriot like Lindbergh who knows the world as well as his country was treated by him and his like as little short of America's "public enemy."

Dangerous Sport

We know this is a "total" war in which the fighting and home fronts have been merged into one and the same battleground and that we should fight fifth columnists behind the gunlines as well as the enemy at the front.

But we must keep a cool head on our shoulders and be cautious lest we should mistake loyal patriots for enemy agents and hack them to pieces to the immense joy and advantage of the enemy. Such things have happened before; anyone reading a page of the history of the heroic age in the 16th century will remember many such deplorable incidents which immeasurably profited some shrewd generals to the discomfiture of their inferior adversaries.

When a few days ago I was listening to a radio speech by an exceptionally passionate orator harranging a crowd already drunk with news of victory. If he had confined himself to a denunciation of the enemy or even hatred of the enemy, he would have accomplished his end. He went a step further and declaimed something like this: "Now it must have opened the eyes of even our worst Anglo-Saxon worshippers. Are there men among us still so mean and despicable as to cherish any illusion as to their contemptible qualities? If there are, they must be said to be a greater foe of this land than the worst enemy we are fighting." It was followed, of course, by great cheers and handclapping, but on calmer thought, one may wonder what possibly will be the purpose or the effect of such a remark, if seriously taken, except to create an atmosphere of blind hate—a dangerous passion, for it is the kind of emotional element which like a boomerang will turn back on one's own head. It is fertile soil for fear and suspicion—the very elements of which a panic is made and that must give rise to doshi-uchi such as the Americans have committed at Hawaii and San Francisco.

Fearless Confidence Urged

Anyone who has watched an intercollegiate sport match will recall how easily he may be worked up to the keen spirit of partizanship and finds himself shouting for victory for "his side," for which he can assign no other cause than that he happens to have graduated from one of the two colleges, or that he has a son, brother or cousin studying at it, or that he merely happens to live near it or occupy a seat among the fans for that team. How much readier and more natural for one to espouse the cause of one's country when war is declared against a foreign enemy and to pray and yearn for victory or one's country. Effort is needed, if needed at all, to check emotionalism within reasonable limits lest it should beget such disastrous eventualities as may profit the enemy or contribute to enemy victory.

If fire occurs in the back of a theater while a play is on, a judicious manager will not cry, "Fire, Fire!" to throw the audience into a panic. He will, if possible, try to make the audience realize by well-advised word and action that though the house is burning in the rear, they will be perfectly safe if they effect their exit in a quiet orderly manner. Such indeed exactly was the dignified and effective warning which

(Continued on Page 4)

PENDULUM SWINGS TOWARD AXIS IN WAR ON ANGLO-U.S. DEMOCRACY

Japan, Germany, Italy Are 'Three Musketeers' Leading New Order Based on International Justice

By AMAR LAHIRI
Special to Japan Times and Advertiser

The entire world has been virtually turned into an armed camp. The responsibility for this new world conflagration lies on the shoulders of Britain and America which have denied the right of economic liberty to other Powers including Japan. The European war broke out because the democracies were not willing to adopt a give and take policy. Now the Armageddon is moving at a terrific speed in the outer region of the Far East, because Japan has not been permitted to shape its economic destiny as one of the front-rank nations of the world.

Berlin, Rome and Tokyo have signed a war pact eclipsing the Tripartite Alliance Treaty. An unprecedented shooting drama is now being enacted with fire and sword playing havoc. The peaceful life of many Oriental races has been brought to a standstill and Britain and America, two self-styled protectors of international status quo, are using many unwilling Asiatics as their cannon fodders. Japan has crossed the rubicon, while the Anglo-American democracy is in a sad plight.

World's Greatest Event

The agreement signed between Japan, Germany and Italy on December 11 is the greatest event in the modern history of the world. It has definitely sealed the doom of the old order and antiquated principle of international justice. These three Powers animated by an identical spirit of world reconstruction has vowed not to make separate peace until complete victory is assured. Germany and Italy have declared war on the United States, firstly because of the stipulations of the Tripartite Alliance Treaty, and secondly because they have found it necessary to take up arms to resist the pluto-democratic encirclement policy of the Roosevelt Administration.

Hence, the world has become divided into two battle lines. The Axis nations have declared that they are not waging war against the democracies to satisfy any imperialist ambition but to obtain legitimate living space to maintain honorable economic prosperity. While Europe has already aligned itself with the Italo-German new order, the entire Far East including Thailand with the exception of Chungking has accepted the ideal of reciprocal existence of Japan to put an end to the Anglo-American economic oppression.

War Is On

The real fight for supremacy between the democracies and the Axis nations have now started. The world war is on. The din of gun and the battle-cry of soldiers have now become the song of life. The universe is witnessing a sanguinary revolution never recorded in the history before. Britain and the United States how desperately they may attempt to reconstruct their war machines, the death-defying forces of Japan, Germany and Italy will be ever ready to tackle their adversaries with renewed vigor knowing fully well that on this world evolution depends the fate of their nations.

The Axis Powers have not declared war just because they have been provoked; they have taken that considered step because their existence as responsible units of world harmony was menaced by the insatiable lusts of the democracies. The greater part of the productive earth of the world is under the control of Britain and the United States.

For centuries they have dictated the economic life of other nations interfering with their domestic political reconstructions. Now the oppressed nations have banded together to reassert their inalienable rights in the conduct of international life. The Anglo-American bloc must ponder over this fact of history.

Unflexible Determination

The new tri-Power pact reaffirms the unflexible determination of Japan, Germany and Italy to carry on with their activities till the resistance capacity of London and Washington is thoroughly broken. Article Three of it significantly pronounces that after the termination of the war in their victory the three partners will closely cooperate to successfully install the projected new order of the world. This shows that the pact is more than a military collaboration arrangement; in fact, it points out the imperative necessity of accelerating the growth of the new world structure even during the period of hostilities. That is why the Axis nations are fighting a battle for world revolution which after the liquidation of military engagements will take up the momentous task of revamping international economy on a basis of reciprocal requirements.

The new alliance also discloses that when the new economic set-up will be properly established after the conclusion of the war, a just limit will be worked out to restrict the armed might of each nation so that no Power will have the opportunity of menacing the peace of the world once again by supercharged military force and economic subjugation.

It can be imagined that the Axis policy of armament limitations will be based on racial fellowship and unity, thereby precluding the possibility of the upstart rise of an individual nation. In the past the League of Nations and the Anglo-American democracy proposed disarmament plans to curtail the armed might of growing nations including Japan. For that reason their propositions which were obviously insincere failed to attain tangible results. Nevertheless they succeeded in imposing a naval armament limitation scheme on Japan.

Under New Order

Under the new world order set-up which is bound to develop with the progress of Axis nationalism, the question of racial security and preservation of territorial sovereignty will be based on mutual faith, each nation pledging to support others in case one of such partners becomes a victim of aggression—political, social or economic. In other words, in the Axis-sponsored new deal there will be no single master but a masterly organization composed of the leaders of member states.

The League of Nations became a dismal failure because Britain aided by non-member America tried to install an Anglo-Saxon hegemony in the world. Japan was the first nation to openly criticize the imperialistic policy of the League Council ruled by the puppets of London and Washington. With the solidity of Nazism in Germany and with the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian war the entire machinery of the League was thoroughly broken by Tokyo, Berlin and Rome.

The diversionist activities of the Comintern also forced Japan to conclude an anti-Communist pact with Germany, Italy joining later. Thus the seed of Axis alliance was sown which, despite corrosive maneuvers of Britain and America, finally blossomed into the Tripartite Alliance Treaty. Now it has taken the shape of a war pact to fight relentlessly till the dwindling hegemony of the democratic camp is sent to the graveyard. The swing of the pendulum is now on the side of Japan, Germany and Italy, which nations have successfully started to put the clock of the democracies back to a harmless position.

WELLES—'COLD FISH' IN YANKEE DIPLOMACY

Frequents White House Oftener Than Hull

Frankfurter Zeitung

"A cold fish," his inferiors, foreign diplomats, and journalists are calling 48 years old, oversized Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, who more and more frequently appears in the White House instead of Secretary of State Cordell Hull, who participated in the Atlantic conference, and who is gradually taking over the guidance of Washington's foreign policy. Aging Cordell Hull remains Secretary of State, of course. He enjoys a veneration from the North American public, from business men and college girls, which remains inexplicable to the foreigner. He alone stays aloof from the warfare of the political parties in Washington, and thus he can often keep outer pressure from his office which Welles alone could hardly withstand.

Welles, the same as Roosevelt, attended Groton and Harvard, the high school and college of the exclusive society. His friendship with the Roosevelt family determined his career. In 1915, at the age of 23, Roosevelt's influence got him into the State Department. Tokyo, Buenos Aires, the directorship of the Ibero-American section of the State Department marked his career. Differences of opinion with Coolidge caused Welles to resign in 1924. After Roosevelt's election in 1933 he returned to office. Welles, as far as his temperament allows, belongs therefore to the intimates of the President.

No Amateur in Business

In 1940 he was sent on one of the President's personal missions. But in contrast to Moley or Hopkins, Welles is no amateur in the Government business, but a man who has learned his trade. He is unpopular because of his icy aloofness from the "great unwashed public," the elegance of his clothes, the correctness of his amiability. A gifted linguist, much-traveled, rich, precise to the point of becoming pedantic in diplomatic relations, he finds all extremes ridiculous. Nobody can ever make him lose his temper.

In Harvard, Welles wanted to specialize in Ibero-American affairs, for the southern half of the Hemisphere seems to him the most important object of the foreign policy of the United States,—one feels almost inclined to say, of a "greater American" policy, directed by Washington. Under Lansing and Hughes he was an apt disciple of the intervention policy of the United States in the South. During his temporary retirement he wrote a history of the Dominican Republic. It is dull and boring, but in its last chapter it contains the program of a new policy toward South America, namely, which today is labeled "Good Neighbor Policy." He vigorously attacked Coolidge's "Dollar Diplomacy," which considered all private property of American citizens outside of the United States as a part of the American sphere of influence.

No great difference may be discernible for the European between that dollar diplomacy and the present one. Welles too is relying on the dollar, he too aims at a control over the various South American states. The difference lies in his preferring more subtle methods: Cordiality instead of crushing superiority, loans and experts from the United States in key positions instead of military intervention.

Political groups in Washington used to argue whether Welles was an "appeaser" and friend of the Fascists, or an Anglophile. He had given the first impression by supporting Franco instead of Red Spain from 1936 to 1939, contrary to the sympathies of the New Deal people. He did not do it for ideological reasons, however, but in careful consideration of Ibero-American sentiment, friendly to Franco. In reality Welles is no "friend of the Fascists" or anything like it, and if he gives his preference to England, he does so because he is not afraid of it.

Deep-Rooted Distrust

Deep-rooted distrust against Japan animates him since his stay in Tokyo. Nonetheless he was in favor of good relations with Japan until the time, i.e., when the United States would be fully prepared. A similar distrust fills him against the increasingly powerful forces in Europe. Whatever crosses his path in South America must be eliminated. His policy is not cloaked in moral principles after the fashion of the others. He places the interests of the United States brusquely before anything else.

In his diplomatic seclusion he apparently misjudges some of the most important forces which are moving the world. But he is not only the "diplomat's diplomat" as he is often described. His activity is not confined to the deciding of isolated cases and to the mere choice of methods. His ambition for his country is limitless. His aims for the period after the war are not contained in the Eight Point Program. The magazine Time believed to be able to formulate them as follows: Free trade all over the globe, foundation of an international diplomacy resting on the "good neighbor" principle, domination of the world by the Western Hemisphere,—and the quiet but unmistakable domination of the Western Hemisphere by the United States.

U.S. Faces Gravest Peril

Senator Radcliffe told the delegates to the Patriotic Order Sons of America convention that "this country is facing perhaps the gravest perils in its history, and all of us must make every effort to fit ourselves to the demands of this emergency."

The Senator spoke at a banquet at the Hotel Belvedere. Hugh G. Mitchell, of Statesville, N. C., national president of the order, presided.

Explanation

Mrs. Jones (reproving maid): "This chair is just covered with dust."

Maid: "And why shouldn't it be, ma'am? It's so uncomfortable nobody even sits on it."

SOCIAL AND GENERAL

His Majesty the Emperor Thursday was graciously pleased to grant donations from the Privy Purse toward social work organizations, among which were included four welfare organizations which are managed by Japanese in China.

"We are much moved," said Welfare Minister Chikahiko Koizumi, "with the graciousness of the Throne in granting donations to social welfare organizations. All the social workers must renew their determination on this occasion to make greater efforts for social work so as to respond fully to the Imperial graciousness."

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince left His Imperial Highness' Palace at 8:30 a.m. Thursday by motor and proceeded to the Yasukuni Shrine, where 400 pupils of the elementary course of the Peers' School, had been waiting for the arrival of His Imperial Highness.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince, together with pupils of the school, stood before the altar and offered prayers to the spirits of the war dead and also for the health of officers and men at the front.

His Imperial Highness left the Shrine at 8:50 a.m.

A German Christmas Service will be held by Pastor Theodore Jaeckel on Sunday, December 21, at 4 p.m. in the German Evangelical Church, Togozaka, Kojimachi-ku.

An exhibition in celebration of the publication of "Pictorial Review of Famous Pictures of the Showa Era" opened on Thursday at the Nihonbashi Takashimaya department store and will continue through Sunday. The original pictures published in the magazine as well as others are being exhibited.

Mrs. Waka Yamada who recently returned from a visit to Germany will speak on the situation in Germany at the Takarazuka Gekijo on Saturday at 11 a.m. Mrs. Yamada was sent to Germany by the "Shufunotomo", a well-known housewives' magazine. After the lecture the latest Nippon news reel No. 80 will be shown.

The showing of photographs of co-operative living being shown at the Nihonbashi Mitsukoshi department store will close today. These photographs are to be sent for exhibit throughout Japan.

The Japan Haiku (17-letter poem) Composers' Association with the support of the Board of Information plans to launch a prize contest for the compiling of a primer on haiku. The Association office is on the sixth floor of the Marunouchi building.

The Japan Young Poets' League is now working on a book of poems to be published soon under the title "The War of Greater East Asia in Poems."

At an Executive Committee of the International Women's Club of Yokohama held at the Hotel New Grand on Wednesday it was decided to suspend all members of the Club whose countries are at war with Japan and put their names on the absent members list until the conclusion of hostilities.

It was further decided to keep the library open twice a week, Tuesday and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. A large number of books has been added to the library and plans are being made for additional shelves. The Club takes this opportunity to thank those who have donated books. Further donations will be greatly appreciated.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club held last Sunday, a resolution was passed to suspend all full members whose countries are at war with Japan. Members affected by this ruling will be considered as absent for the duration of the war. It was also announced that the Club will hereafter be closed every day at 7:30 p.m.

"Spring at the Branch School", a play in five ats, by Keisuke Tsukui, from an original story by Kunio Motoki, will be presented by the Gekidan Todo (Tokyo Juvenile Drama Company) which is giving its 51st periodical stage production at the National New Theater, Tsukiji, from today till Thursday, December 25. Performances will begin 6 p.m. daily, and special matinee performances at 1 p.m. December 21, 24, and 25.

The play will be produced under the direction of Hiroshi Miyazu, founder and director of the Gekidan Todo, with stage settings and costumes designed by Keiichi Shibata. The leading roles will be taken by Tadashi Koizumi, Kazumasa Hoshino, Miss Kyoko Kugai, and Miss Yoshiko Sakurai.

An Autumn Ballet Performance by the Pavlova Ballet School, which has been under the direction of Miss Nadejita Pavlova since the recent death of Miss Eleana Pavlova, will be given at the Gunjin Kaikan, 7 p.m. today. Miss Mari Kataoka and others will appear on the program, which includes "Tsukimi-So", "Ballet in White", "Death and the "Maiden", "Dance of the Hours", and other ballet numbers.

This year's last musical lecture recital in the series offered by the Sumeru Music Institute is scheduled for 7 to 9 p.m. today at the Hitotsubashi-Kodo. Piano solos by Miss Chieko Hara and lectures by Teichu Maki, Nobuyoshi Shida, and Takehiko Kojima are included in the program.

Miss Nobuko Yoshiya, popular novelist, returned to Fukuoka Thursday after inspecting French Indo-China and Thailand for a month.

"I was staying," said Miss Yoshiya, "in Saigon when the Greater East Asia War broke out, but the atmosphere of this city was very calm and quiet, so I left for Bangkok on the morning of December 11, arriving at Bangkok next day.

"In Bangkok," she further stat d, "complete black-out was being just carried out. I am glad to say that the attitude of the Thai people has become more and more friendly to Japan since the outbreak of the war."

Alexis Abaza, pianist, and Miss Valentine Abaza, violinist, will offer a "Grand Recital" at the Gunjin Kaikan, 7 p.m. Monday, December 22. They will play the following numbers: Sonata for Violin and Piano, in F major, ("Spring Sonata") by Beethoven; Barcarole, by Liadov; Nocturne in B flat major, Valse Brillante, and Ballade, by Chopin; "Faust" Fantasia, by Wieniawski Nocturne, by Chopin-Wilhelmij; Melody, by Tchaikovsky; Mazurca, by Mlynarski, and Sonata in G minor, for Violin and Piano by Nicolaev.

Mr. Tsurukichi Maruyama, Member of the House of Peers and former chief of the Metropolitan Police Board, will speak over the national radio program, 7:30 a.m. today, in the daily series, "The Vow of the People".

Mr. Hachisaburo Hirao, president of the Japanese Association for Service to the Nation Through Industry, will speak for the regular broadcasting series titled "Our Determination", 6:30 p.m. today, over the national radio network.

A talk on "Wartime Education of the People" will be given over the national radio program, 4 p.m. today, by Professor Shuhei Ishiyama of the Tokyo Literature and Science University.

New patriotic poems written by leading contemporary Japanese poets will be recited over the national radio program, 7:35 p.m. today.

The Sacred Heart Church in Yokohama announces that on Christmas Eve there will be no midnight mass as in previous years, but there will be masses celebrated on Christmas Day at 7, 7:30, 8 and 10 o'clock.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 8, 9, 10 a.m.; 12, 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, and 11 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 7, 8:50 a.m. (National schools).
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
National school hour: 11 a.m.; 2, and 4 p.m.
Music for Workers: 3:30 p.m.
Wartime Housekeeping Hour: 10:30 a.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:30 a.m.

Friday

—Morning—

6:30 Serial Talk on "America's Oriental Invasion History," by Dr. Shumei Okawa.
7:30 "National Resolution," by Tsurukichi Maruyama; Patriotic Poem Recital by Hyo Kitazawa.
8:00 News; Music.
10:30 Wartime housekeeping hour: Talk on "Returned from Germany," by Waka Yamada.
11:00 National school hour: Talk on "A Mother of An Admiral," by Takehiko Kurushima.

—Afternoon—

12:00 Time; News; Naniwabushi records; Japan Broadcasting Wind Music Band under Itsuro Hattori; Opera "William Tell" Overture (Rossini), "Great Hawaii "Bombing" (I. Hattori) and others.
1:00 Narration "The Japanese Sword," (S. Naruse) by Ken Mitsuda.
2:00 National School Hour: Serial War-front Geography (2) "Guam Island." by Masao Yamashita.
4:00 National school teachers' hour: Talk on "Wartime National Education," by Shuhei Ishiyama.
5:00 News; Music.

—Evening—

6:00 Little Nation's hour: News; Drama on "The Signal-Gun," by Tokyo Juvenile Broadcasting Study Society.
6:30 "Our Determinations" by Kamasaburo Hirao, President of Dai Nippon Sangyo Hokoku Kai (The Japan Industrial Patriotic Society); Music.
7:30 Calling Nation Series; Talk on "High state defense economic organization's development and resources of the Greater East Asia," by Shinsuke Kishi, Commerce and Industry Minister.
8:00 Military Affairs Announcement; Japan Broadcasting Chorus and Japan Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Kojiro Kofune: Suite "The Bird" (Respighi) and others.
9:00 News: Naniwabushi by Ayataro Naniwatei.
10:00 Time: Today's war situation and news.

Brazilian Wool Export

Practically everyone knows that Brazil is the fourth largest cotton producer in the world and that its sericulture industry is fast becoming one of the major national industries, but little is known with regard to Brazil's potentiality as a supplier of wool, whose production has steadily increased due mainly to the large sheep herds of the South.

Brazil produces wool not only for its internal consumption but also for export purposes. Up to 1939 Germany was the best buyer, with a volume that would oscillate between 3,000 and 5,000 tons. With the advent of the war, there was expected a sharp decline in exports, but conditions remained unaltered with the appearance of new markets, such as Japan and the United States. Thus, in 1940, Brazilian exports of wool amounted to 3,613 tons, valued at 32,641 contos, equivalent to an increase of 61,000 contos against 1939.

Latest informations from Brazil report that Brazilian wool exports, during the first four months of this year amounted to 2,876 tons, valued at 28,936, equivalent to 80 per cent of the total exports during 1940. Compared to the same months of 1940, there was a decided increase in volume of 1,668 tons and in value of 16,682 contos.

Difference of Opinion

"Waiter, take this sop away, it has no flavor."

"I don't understand, sir; another customer said it tasted like dish-water."

BERLIN PRESS RAPS INVASION OF TIMOR

Says Britain Gives Portugal Raw Deal After Promise, to Respect Island Neutrality

D.N.B.

BERLIN, December 20.—"The occupation of the Portuguese Island of Timor by British troops will certainly give rise to concern in the Iberian world," writes the Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz.

"This act which belongs to the same class of undignified British actions such as those committed at Dakar and Oran has been introduced by certain false reports alleging that the Portuguese colony of Macao, situated in the southern Chinese coastal area, had been attacked by Japanese forces. The report was distributed by Reuters emphasizing, moreover that, in case the news proved to be true, it would certainly have the most serious repercussions inasmuch as a state was involved which so far had been neutral. However, report was immediately denied by the Portuguese Government which saw to it that this denial reached all parts of the world. Moreover, all other false British propaganda designed to spread alarm about alleged aggressive preparations on the part of the Axis Powers and directed against the Portuguese territory were likewise denied.

Robs Her Own Ally

"While all these lies failed to achieve their actual purpose; namely, to defame Japan," continues the paper, they served to characterize the British infamy of robbing her own ally under a false pretext. It should be noted in this connection that actually a British-Portuguese Alliance exists since centuries, which fact is being stressed time and again in London.

"The very day the British committed this villaneous act of robbing Timor, the Undersecretary of State in the British Foreign Office, Mr. Law, stated with theatrical indignation that the British Government was strongly rejecting all rumors according to which it had promised parts of Portuguese Mozambique and Angola to the Union of South Africa. Mr. Law claimed that such reports were distributed by the enemy in order to disturb the cordial relations between England and its oldest ally.

"The Iberian world undoubtedly will think about this act at a time when that same England is robbing its oldest ally of one of its overseas possessions. Now even the last Ibero-American group must clearly recognize that age-old rights are brutally being brushed aside as was also the case with Surinam. Any lauded alliance with Britain and any solidarity with England which have been so often proclaimed by Britain herself do not mean anything if Britain's plans are changed and she is out for looting like a robber in the night."

Berlin evening editions published the first news cancerning the British attack against the Portuguese Island of Timor. The semi-official German news agency printed a comment which beyond doubt must be regarded as officially inspired. It pointed out that the occupation of the island by British, Australian and Dutch East-Indian troops constituted an arbitrary act which was without parallel in this war.

Commenting, the news agency states: "Under a flimsy pretext, a territory of another neutral Power has been dragged into the war as has been the case with regard to the neutrality violations of Norway, Holland, Belgium, Greece and Jugoslavia, and all this consummated by the same Powers which are allegedly waging this war for the defense of the liberty and sovereignty of the small States. The attack itself has been prepared long ago. Long before the outbreak of the Pacific conflict, rumors have been current to the effect that the British Government has offered Portugal to take the Portuguese part of Timor under its protection". In the summer of this year, various Anglo-Saxon news agencies spread the rumor alleging that Japan wanted an air base on Timor Island. This, of course, as Great Britain as well as the United States stated would be unbearable for these two Powers.

Japan Respects Moscow Neutrality

"The assertion that the Japanese were about to lay hands on Timor Island was freely invented. The Japanese actions in the course of the past eight days, moreover, prove that Japan never entertained such intentions. If Japan would respect the rights of small nations as little as Great Britain it would have been easy for Japan to forestall Great Britain. That Japan knows how to respect the rights of neutral States has been shown in the battle of Hongkong by the fact that the Portuguese colony of Macao which is situated opposite the British fortress has not been occupied by Japanese forces.

"The British assertion to the effect that Japanese troops had landed on Macao was denied in Tokyo as well as in Lisbon. This assertion has been spread obviously with the aim to justify the British plans on Timor Island which are utterly in conflict with international law. The historical fact remains that Japan did not occupy Macao, although such a step would have been of great strategical value for her further military actions against Hongkong. And it is also a fact that British troops have occupied Timor Island although there was no reason for this step, neither military nor politically.

"The British step, moreover, was taken against the territory of a State which, according to the last message of the British King to the Portuguese President, was described as "the oldest and most loyal friend of Great Britain." That the Dutch exiled Government in London actively participated in this attack degrades it politically to a large extent. The Dutchmen particularly in the Dutch East Indies should have learned from the history of this war the consequences which are in store for nations violating the neutrality of other States to such an extent. The loss of Curacao to Great Britain and of Guiana to the United States obviously deprived the Dutch exiled Government of the last bit of honor and decency and which induced it to participate in a plot against a country that never had any differences with Holland. The seizure of the Island of Timor probably is only the beginning of a big plot on the lines of the British enterprises in Iraq and Iran."

Germany Officially Silent

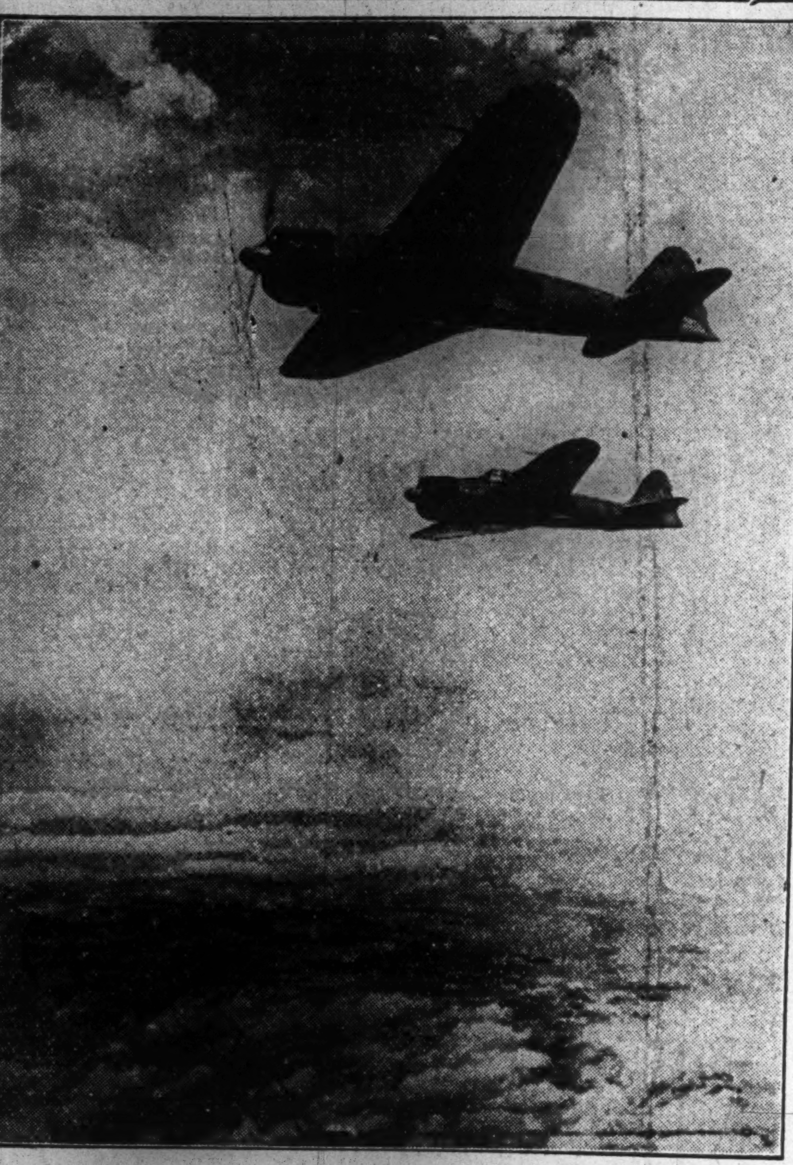
Domei

BERLIN, December 19.—Wilhelmstrasse quarters today declared Germany is not in a position to make an official announcement on the invasion Wednesday by the Dutch and Australian troops of Timor Island, Portuguese possession in the Malay Archipelago, until Portugal clarifies its attitude.

These same quarters said the occupation of Timor is just one more example of Britain's selfish regard for its own interests at the expense of countries for which the British formerly have professed friendship, these circles said.

In view of the latest British action at Timor, the question of how Britain will act with regard to the Iberian Peninsula has become of prime importance to Spain and Portugal, they said.

Clearing East Asian Skies



Crack fighter planes of the Imperial Navy zoom their way over enemy terrain in search of enemy aircraft. The brilliant work that these grim sea eagles are now accomplishing along Japan's far-flung battleline are plentifully evident in the announcements of the Imperial Headquarters and the news dispatches that daily rock the world. (Censored by the Navy Ministry. Otsu No. 50)

JAPANESE TROOPS LAND ON HONGKONG

Great Event Takes Place Just On 100th Year Since Opium War

"In close cooperation with the naval forces, Japanese troops landed on Hongkong. Great Britain occupied Hongkong by the Opium War, but now it is again restored as "Hongkong of East Asia," says the Nichi Nichi. "The landing on Hongkong is just as significant as the occupation of Guam, which was the cancer of the Pacific. This great event took place just on the one hundredth year since the Opium War.

"It is reported that the United States and Great Britain agreed not to demand of the Soviet Union to start a war against Japan, but they might be eagerly hoping that the Soviets would fight Japan. The President of the United States is reported to have decided to fight 10 years, but in saying this he gave away that it would take several years to restore what was lost at Hawaii.

"Recently the President boasted that the United States must secure four freedoms, the freedom of religion, freedom of speech, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. But the United States has now become a land of fear, and is about to become a country of material want.

"Prime Minister Winston Churchill criticized the recklessness of Japan fighting the United States that produces 90,000,000 tons of steel annually. But it will take two to three years to make steel into warships. He also boasted that in addition to the present two new battleships of 35,000 tons, the South Dakota has been launched, and the Alabama, Massachusetts and Indiana would be launched this year. But the building program of the United States Navy that has already lost its base in the Pacific will not bring threat on any neutral country.

"The United States Navy has been 100 per cent effective in threatening Japan ever since the arrival of Commodore Perry. At that time, the United States never thought of fighting Japan. When President Theodore Roosevelt sent the Atlantic Fleet to Yokohama in the autumn of 1908, it was only intended to threaten Japan, as it was just after the anti-Japanese problem in California.

"The spirit of Samurai has been manifested even in daily training of the fighting forces. For instance, the boy air soldiers are going through death defying training every day, and thus they are able to accomplish such glorious results as to astonish the whole world.

"It is written in 'Modern Sea Battle' that weather condition controls the sea strategy, and thus weather took up the major portion of what was regarded formerly as war fortune. But because there is the death defying scientific spirit the Heavenly wind blows."

The Yomiuri writes: Roosevelt of the United States is dumbfounded. Secretary Knox of the Navy flew to Hawaii. The people of San Francisco and New York are in fear of air raid. Hurriedly the construction of 900,000 tons of warships is ordered. On December 17, a court of inquiry with Justice Owen Roberts of the Supreme Court as the chairman was organized. It seems that the United States is unnecessarily perturbed.

"But the announcement made by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m., Thursday said that the United States Pacific fleet and air forces at Hawaii were annihilated. That is why the United States is so confused and at a loss. We do not know what will be the decision of the court of inquiry, but Secretary of the Navy Knox removed Admiral Kimmel for being responsible for the defeat at Hawaii. It is like changing players in a losing baseball game, but the coach not being removed for the loss of the game. But President Roosevelt or Secretary of State Hull who know well how the Japan-American negotiation was held do not take responsibility. Even Secretary of the Navy Knox is unconcerned. That is Americanism."

10,000 Tons of Food Delivered to Greece By Turkish Vessel

Transocean

ISTANBUL, December 11.—The Turkish steamer Kurtulus, which runs between Istanbul and Athens for bringing foodstuffs to the Greek population, has carried until now 10,000 tons of foodstuffs on its voyages, it was revealed here yesterday. Another 45,000 tons are waiting in Istanbul for transportation to Athens. The steamer will leave Istanbul for Athens on its sixth voyage at the end of this week, it was announced.

NEIGHBORHOOD UNIT COMING OUT WELL

Housewives Find Government Imposed Organization Indispensable for Daily Chores

The Neighborhood Association has begun to work remarkably well. At first, it seemed as if a burden has been imposed upon its members by the Government and it never seemed to work well. As time went on, the people found out that it failed to operate because they were not in the right position to set the machinery into motion. Now that they are in the right position, have oiled the machinery and learned the knack of turning the handle to it, the organization has begun to show signs of its efficiency.

There are many obstacles which prevent the organization from running smoothly, and some of them are reticence, lack of experience and enthusiasm, pretension, misplaced pride and the like on the part of its members. The logic of event during the past few years has wrought a change on the Japanese social condition to such an extent that no one now can afford to stand aloof from his neighbors if he wishes to get on with the world. The time has passed when Japanese families may refain strangers to their neighbors on a consideration that a social intercourse with them might reveal their personal identities, cause inconveniences to them, possibly restraining the freedom they have enjoyed heretofore, and increase household expense and so forth. They are now disarmed of all such petty concerns by the stern reality of the emergency time, which has been pressing upon them with an irresistible force.

Each Family Represented

Since the inception of the Neighborhood Association, each family belonging to it reported the number of members, the age of each member, profession of the head of the family. As the identity of each family—its social status and its approximate financial ability—has become known to the other member families, it has become futile for any member to pretend to be more or less than what it is.

As maid servant is hard to get nowadays and most dealers of daily necessaries such as groceries, vegetables, fish, rice, fuel, etc. no longer keep employes for the delivery of goods to customers' kitchens, the housewives have to get things themselves on cash-and-carry basis. Under this condition, the Neighborhood Association has become a very useful and important medium for promoting the mutual helpfulness among its members. They meet every week or 10 days to discuss the method of mutual aid to provide for possible contingency, what and when to go shopping and how to economize time, money and materials.

Here is a Neighborhood Association, which has been functioning excellently. The housewives bring all the problems and difficulties in their housekeeping industry to their weekly meeting for discussion to improve their living conditions. Several weeks ago, they discussed at one of their meetings a plan to do away with wasting time in shopping. The project was due to the fact that they had been devoting half a day or more for shopping every day because they had to go to the market three or four times in order to complete their shoppings of the day since they could not bring the things they bought home with them in one trip.

Take, for instance, rice, when a woman buys a rice enough for her family to last for a week, that is all that she can carry home with her. Then she has to make another trip to bring home, say, 10 pounds of sweet potatoes and a long stick of a radish or two, which is heavy enough a load for her to carry home over a distance of two or three blocks. She has in addition a long string of items to get such as fish, soy, bean-paste and the like, for which she has to make the round of several stores.

Hunt for Carpenters

As a result of consultation, the housewives decided to get a second-hand baby carriage and convert it into a small hand-cart for shopping. Then they went on to find out whose husbands were most expedient in carpentering so that they might work on the baby carriage. On the following Sunday they mobilized two Jack-of-all-trades to work on the four small wheels and two axles they bought at ¥8.

The new transportation facility with a wooden box, about three feet long by one foot and five inches and two feet and five inches deep, built on the four wheels works beautifully. Since that time, two or three housewives have been making excursions to the market together in turn with the cart and getting everything they want in one trip. In former days, they had to pay transportation fee to have briquettes and coal delivered to their backyards, but they now get the fuel themselves by operating this vehicle. They are very much gratified with this new equipment because the amount of time, labor and money they save is enormous.

Recently they discussed ways and means to make tabi render more efficient service. Since the cold weather set in, they have found out that tabi made out of staple fiber wears out in a few days despite the high price they have to pay for it. This is particularly true in the case of children of school age. They complained that they had hardly time to mend tabi for the members of their families. The situation is rather serious from the domestic financial viewpoint when a pair of tabi of staple fiber, which costs 80 or 90 sen, wears out in a few days and the housewife has no time to mend it.

Tabi Could Be Made at Home

It never occurred to the women to make the foot gear themselves at home instead of buying it because they always bought it and do not know how to make one at home. Tabi manufacturers produced 400,000,000 pairs of cotton tabi a year, when Japan was importing several hundred million yen of raw cotton from abroad. That means that each person wears out about six pairs of it in a year. If a pair of tabi made out of staple fiber does not wear more than one fourth of cotton pair, the nation will have to be producing 16,000,000,000 pairs a year. From the national economic viewpoint under the present condition, the situation also cannot fail to be serious.

Until about half a century ago, the mother used to make tabi at home for all members of her family. Modern machinery was applied for its manufacture for the first time in about 1895 or thereabout and the machine-made tabi became suddenly popular because the manufacturers by mass-production could supply the public with it at a very low price.

In former days, it took a whole day for a mother to make a pair. The best professional hand-work tabi maker could not make more than 10 pairs a day. Today at a factory, where the most highly developed modern machinery and the division of labor are adopted, it does not take more than eight minutes to make a pair. So the housewives preferred the machine-made tabi to the home-made one, realizing that it is just as good and cheaper, and ceased to make it at home until they and their daughters have totally forgotten how to make it.

Old Lady Knows How

When the tabi problem was discussed at the meeting of a Neighborhood Association, an old lady present said that she still remembered how to make the foot-gear and would be glad to teach her fellow members how to make it. The suggestion appealed to the members immensely because the foot wear made out of genuine cotton fabric has become very costly since Japan ceased to important raw cotton and because any Japanese family has enough of odds and ends of cotton and other fabrics to supply its members with tabi of high grade for at least several years.

The old housewife gave lessons on tabi sewing for a week, and the members of the organization kept her till late in the afternoon because they were anxious to learn the art in the shortest possible time. In the meantime, members of other Neighborhood Associations in the same district found out what was going on and wanted to take lessons on tabi sewing. The old lady took it as her duty to popularize the home industry and complied with the request to give them lessons. She devoted another two weeks to this purpose.

As she could not come home in good time to make dinner for her family, her husband learned to cook rice and prepared dinner for the family to help her performing her duty. "Everybody works but father, my old man," is a snatch of a good old popular jazz song on the other side of the world, but here a "father, my old man," feels a sense of duty in cooking rice for his wife under the present condition of the country. The housewives are now making a plan to establish a community bath room and kitchen for their purposes to save fuel. Yes, Neighborhood Association works like a clock.

ARAB CHIEF LAUDS NIPPON WAR GAINS

Caliph Fussein in Berlin, Enemy Of British, Acknowledges Japanese Virtues

The mission of the Mohammedans in East Asia is to assist the Japanese nation in the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere as Japan is rightfully the leader of East Asia, Caliph Fussein stated to the Tokyo Nichi Nichi correspondent in Berlin. The following is the interview by the Nichi Nichi scribe:

"Caliph Amir El Fussein has had a series of miraculous, breath-taking escapes since 1937 when the British persecution of the Arabians became intense. He first fled to Palestine, then went to Syria and from thence to Iraq. After a little breathing spell here, he sought refuge in Iran but was finally forced to leave for Italy. At present the Caliph is residing in Berlin.

"He had reason for escaping as General Sir Archibald Wavell had stated that he would give £25,000 to anyone bringing about his arrest. But the Caliph is safe now as Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini are behind him.

"I called on the Caliph at his villa in Berlin. My first impression of him was that he was a quiet gentleman rather than the fierce fighter who had been the center of the Arabian independence movement and who has been at the back of the Anti-Jewish and the anti-British riots in Palestine since 1919. For his part in 1936 disturbance which was nation-wide, the British mobilized its men to arrest him. But the Caliph dexterously slipped through the British guards into Beirut, Syria. And when the French decided to arrest him, he fled into Baghdad. This year when the British and the Soviets marched into Iran, he quickly picked up his baggages for Rome.

"His hair is white. It is said that he is 46 years old but he looks older than men of his age. His face has a healthy tinge, and with a friendly glowing smile he talked about Japan.

Acknowledges Japan's Lead

"'Japan is rightfully the leader of all Asia. I've always thought that way about Japan since I was a child but this conviction grew when the Japanese crushed the Russians in 1905. They are a brave race of people. Every Japanese that I have met in the last 10 years has, through his attitude and personality, given me reason to hold to this first impression of the Japanese people.'

"I could see that he was speaking from the bottom of his heart. He meant what he said. And then he added that the position of the Japanese has definitely been solidified and strengthened by its amazing victories in the War of Greater East Asia. The Caliph relaxed in his chair and after some moments expressed his views about the world situation.

"'I firmly believe that in the War of Greater East Asia and in the European war which are being fought for the construction of a new order on the two continents, Japan, Germany and Italy will emerge victorious. The Mohammedans are wholeheartedly behind these three countries and the time

(Continued on Page 4)

In tiefer Trauer gebe ich die Nachricht vom Ableben

meines Senior-Teilhabers

Herrn GEORG C. SOHRBECK

in Deutschland, bekannt.—

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Dairen, 9. Dezember 1941

NOTICE

On the occasion of the New Year Celebrations, foreign gentlemen possessing Japanese Orders of the 1st class will be granted audience, and those possessing Orders from the 2nd class to the 6th (inclusive) will be admitted to sign their names in the Visitors' Book at the Imperial Palace.

They are requested to send in their names and addresses, indicating the classes of the Orders conferred upon them (those possessing Orders of the 3rd class and upwards to send in the names of their wives also), to the Board of Ceremonies (Sikibusyoku) not later than the 26th instant.

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RECORDS IN TRACK THIS YEAR LOWER

Practically All Marks in Field Events Below 1940 Performances Save Pole-Vault

Practically all marks established by Nippon trackmen in the field events this year were below the standard set in 1940, according to the list announced by the Nippon Track and Field Association.

For example in the hammer-throw, Go of Bunrika College with a distance of 46.50 meters tops the field. In contrast with last year, the best mark was 48.98 meters as established by Kamamoto of Nichidai. Similar lowering of standards are found in the discus, shotput and broad-jump.

The one exception is in the pole-vault, where Sawada of Bunrika heads the list, with a clearance of 4.10 meters.

The leading marks for the year 1941 follows:

	Distance Meter
High-Jump	
1.—Suzuki, Y. Waseda	1.95
2.—Fujinawa, Kawasaki	1.90
2.—Hara, Meiji	1.90
4.—Sawataki, Doshisha	1.85
4.—Hasegawa, Bunrika	1.85
4.—Suzuki, S. Hosei	1.85
4.—Kimura, Yawata Ltd.	1.85
4.—Kanehara, Ohtsu Club	1.85
Broad-Jump	
1.—Yuasa, Hitachi Ltd.	7.29
2.—Kaneyama, Keio	7.27
3.—Fujie, Hitachi Ltd.	7.23
4.—Yoshida, Yawata Ltd.	7.22
5.—Ohmuro, Kandai	7.20
Hop-Step-Jump	
1.—Kaneyama, Keio	15.82
2.—Ohmuro, Kandai	15.63
3.—Satomi, Waseda	15.28
4.—Mayeda, Kobe Commercial	14.87
5.—Takahashi, Nichidai	14.84
Shot-put	
1.—Mizukura, Nichidai	13.01
2.—Nishida, Kanie Insurance Co.	12.85
3.—Nishimura, Shiun Club	12.82
4.—Yasuda, Hosei	12.78
5.—Yokota, Waseda	12.67
Javelin	
1.—Hiraishi, Dairen	58.86
2.—Uyeno, Nankai railway	58.01
3.—Sugita, Waseda	57.80
4.—Irino, Kandai	56.53
5.—Suzuki, Kyoto Imperial	55.05
Pole-vault	
1.—Sawada, Bunrika	4.10
2.—Nakamura, Waseda	4.00
3.—Wada, Waseda	3.90
3.—Kageyama, Waseda	3.90
3.—Terabe, Nichidai	3.90
6.—Anno, Chuo	3.80
6.—Sakato, Nichidai	3.80
6.—Inouye, Kawasaki	3.80
6.—Miyoshi, Bunrika	3.80
Discus Throw	
1.—Honjo, Keio	41.35
2.—Boku, Waseda	40.33
3.—Sakuma, Kyoto Imperial	40.23
4.—Yasuda, Hosei	40.06
5.—Tokimura, Nichidai	38.07
Hammer-Throw	
1.—Go, Bunrika	46.50
2.—Kanemoto, Nichidai O.B.	46.20
3.—Nihei, Waseda	44.34
4.—Sakai, Bunrika	44.23
5.—Asahina, Waseda	42.71
Decathlon	Points
1.—Sawada, Bunrika	576.5
2.—Fujita, Taiwan	521.4
3.—Sato, Nichidai	503.3
4.—Yata, Kyoin Club	459.5
5.—Takeda, unattached	396.2

Arab Chief Lauds Nippon War Gains

(Continued From Page 3)

will come soon when the Mohammedan people will be able to do their part, concretely and positively, instead of just extending passive, moral support. Our enemies are the Jews, British, Communists and the Jews behind the Roosevelt administration.

"'You can't imagine how happy I am on seeing the Anglo-Saxons and the Jews driven closer and closer to the abyss by the Axis Powers. I don't think it is necessary here to go into the history of British oppression and persecution. It is an open book. One flagrant instance is the Balfour Report. Not only has England failed to keep its promises in this case but has consistently deceived us, at the same time, bearing down on us politically.

Arab Culture Glorious

"'As you well know, the Arabians have a glorious culture and history. On this beautiful tradition and heritage, the Arabians rose as one to seek independence just before the outbreak of the first World War but with the declaration of the armistice in 1918, the British tried to disunite the Arabians by employing its age-old imperialistic policy. The idea of mandates was one of the means by which England sought to calm down Arabian nationalism. We were not blinded or misled by this form of treacherous formula for independence. The prisons were filled with Arabians who sought freedom from the ruthless ways of the British.

"'The nationalistic feeling became more intense with the imposition of British oppression. We are confident that Arabia, under divine protection, will eventually wrest its freedom from the British. I should like you to believe that we are going to fight to the finish with the Japanese, German and Italians.

"'There are thousands of Mohammedans in Indonesia (the Caliph refrained from calling this country, the Netherlands East Indies), the Philippine Islands, Malaya, India, China and Manchoukuo. Their duty, at the present time, is to put out their best foot forward for the establishment of the new order in Greater East Asia by aiding Japan.'

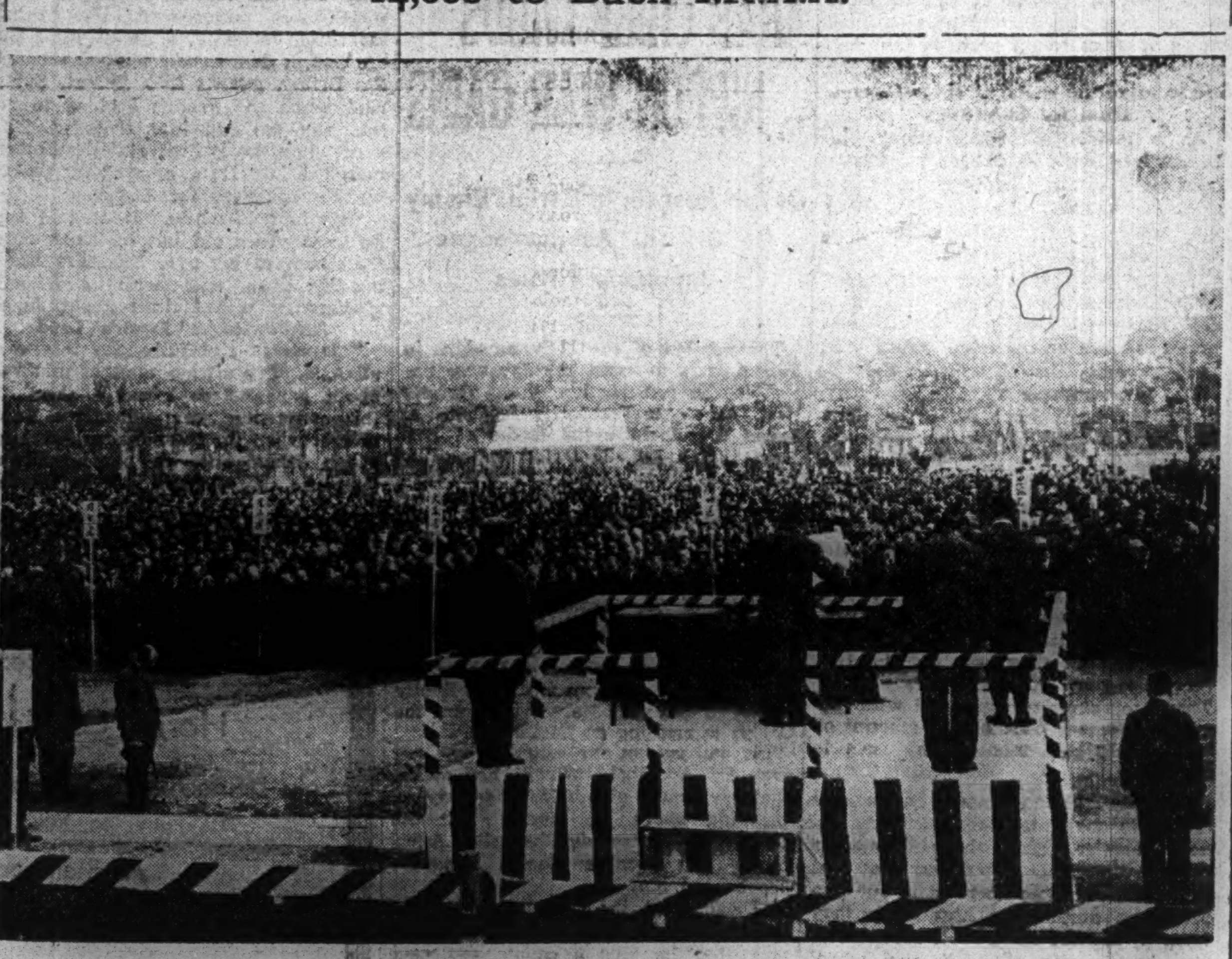
"There was a gleam in the eyes of the Caliph as he ended his talk, a gleam that seemed to penetrate into the future in which Greater East Asia was resplendent in the rays of the new order. He had spoken softly but his words burned with fervor and intensity."

Eden Said in Moscow

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 19.—Major Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, has been conferring for the past several days with Josef Stalin, Premier of the Soviet Union, in Moscow, according to a Columbia Broadcasting System report received here from New York today.

14,000 to Back I.R.A.A.



The first meeting of 14,000 "propelling members" of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, whose mission is to act as liaison officers between the Association and Tokyo citizens, was held at Hibiya Park Saturday afternoon. Mayor Tomejiro Okubo of Tokyo read an Imperial Rescript. Then, he handed a list of men who had been recommended for the "propelling members" to Tomejiro Kaneko of Mukojima-ku, representing these members. These men then pledged themselves to render their services ungrudgingly for the State before a temporary Shinto shrine built on the ground. A lecture meeting ensued, in which Captain Oya of the Imperial Navy and Major-General Oba delivered their enthusiastic speeches on the War of Greater East Asia.

AMERICANS SHOWN JAPANESE SPIRIT

Nichi Nichi Relates Story of Wild Eagle Shot Down in Raid Over Hawaii

Have the Americans an appreciation of the spirit of a Japanese warrior?

The Nichi Nichi asks the question and says:

"If they do not, we are sorry. They do not have the right conception of the timber of their foes. We are afraid that it will be too late when they realize what sort of a man the Japanese soldier is. We have Yamato-damashi (the Japanese spirit), and that explains why the Japanese soldier is disciplined and brave."

This lecture to the Americans was suggested by an account of the manner in which a naval pilot died, performing his functions, as released by the Navy Office on Friday.

"A squadron of naval planes," says the account, "carried out a daring sweep over Hawaii on December 12, four days after Japan entered a state of war with the United States and the British Empire.

Caught in Electrical Storm

"The weather was bad. As the planes approached the island, they were caught in electrical storm.

"Undaunted, the 'wild eagles' as the Army and Navy airmen are termed by the Japanese, flew inland, dropping bombs on enemy bases and raking the ground equipment with machine-gun and aerial cannon fire, as they flew.

"As the squadron raided Clarkfield, it was met by a swarm of enemy planes. A total of nine planes, mostly the Curtis Boeing type, were downed over the airfield.

"After fierce fighting the wild eagles gained mastery of the air. Leisurely, they bombed ground defenses, setting a number of hangers afire and destroying a total of 14 planes on the ground.

"Having achieved the objective of their visit, the wild eagles, in formation, returned to their base, leaving the ground defenses of the enemy airfield ablaze.

"At this moment the plane piloted by Warrant Officer Hiratsuka was hit by machine-gun bullets. He began to lose his speed, his motor having been hit.

"As he was falling from the formation, he was pleasantly startled to see another plane of his group trying to slow down to keep abreast with his machine.

Commander's Plane

"That plane was found to be the one occupied by the commander of the squadron. It was evident that the commanding officer had left the formation in order to see whether he could be of any help to Warrant Officer Hiratsuka trying in vain to catch up with his comrades. Seeing that smoke was increasing from the warrant officer's engine, the commander of the squadron motioned to him to cheer up.

"Presently the Hiratsuka plane was enveloped in smoke. The warrant officer waved his hand to the commander.

"The commander managed to bring his plane closer to that of his subordinate in trouble. His preoccupation was how to save the Hiratsuka plane.

"For a while the two planes, one of them in a dense smoke issuing from its damaged engine, flew side by side.

"Then the commander suddenly heard a voice. That came from Warrant Officer Hiratsuka.

"The warrant officer was seen rising slowly from his seat. Now he was up, his face turned to the commander in his machine which by this time had been dangerously close to the warrant officer's machine.

"He stood at attention. Then his right hand went up. He was making a military salute.

"In a second the Hiratsuka plane shot down toward the ground, leaving a trail of black smoke."

Music Notes

Under the direction of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will appear in the second of a series of popular vocal and orchestra programs with Madam Tamaki Miura, soprano, and Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor, at the Hibiya Public Hall, 1:30 p.m. today.

The orchestra numbers include the ballet music, from Gounod's opera, "Faust"; Johann Strauss' waltz, "Tales from the Vienna Woods"; the Overture to Mozart's opera, "Le Nozze di Figaro", and Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suite No. 2.

Madam Miura will be heard in "La Paloma" and other Italian songs, and an aria from Puccini's opera, "Madam Butterfly"; and Mr. Fujiwara will sing three Japanese songs by Haseo Sugiyama, Rentaro Taki, and Shimpei Nakayama. The two singers together will offer a duet from Puccini's opera, "La Tosca".

The chorus and orchestra of the Tokyo Academy of Music, directed by Professor Helmut Fellmer, will present their 95th periodical concert at the Hibiya Public Hall, 6:30 p.m. today, with an all-Brahms program.

"Schicksalslied," Opus 54, for chorus and orchestra, will open the concert.

Tatsuo Mizutani will be presented as the piano soloist in the Piano Concerto No. 1, in D minor, Opus 15, in three movements (Maestoso—Adagio—Rondo: Allegro non troppo).

The First Symphony in C minor, Opus 68, in four movements (Un poco Sostenuto; Allegro—Andante sostenuto—Un poco allegretto e grazioso—Adagio; Piu andante; Allegro non troppo) will be performed as the last number.

Alexis Abaza, piano, and Miss Valentine Abaza, violin, will appear in a joint "Grand Recital" at the Gunjin Kaikan, 7 p.m. Monday, December 22.

Two Sonatas for Violin and Piano, Beethoven's F major "Spring Sonata", and Nicolaev's G minor Sonata, will be given as the first and last numbers of the recital, respectively.

The solo numbers of the violinist include Wieniawski's "Faust Fantasia"; Chopin-Wilhelmij's "Nocturne"; Tchaikovski's "Melodie," and Mlynarski's "Mazurca".

The pianist will be heard in Barcarole, by Liadov; and three Chopin selections, including Nocturne in B flat minor; Valse Brillante, and Ballade.

In a series of Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concerts, a Mozart Evening in Commemoration of the Composer's 150th Death Anniversary will be given by Professor Klaus Pringsheim conducting the Tokyo String Orchestra, 7 p.m. Tuesday, December 23, at Sangyo Kaikan.

The Serenade for Strings in G major, "Eine Kleine Nachtmusik", will be played as the first number.

Miss Takiko Omura, violin, will be featured in a performance of the Violin Concerto No. 5, in A major.

First performances in this country of Mozart's Symphony No. 1, in E flat major, composed at the age of 8; and of the Symphony No. 6, in F major, composed at the age of 11, will be offered in the second part of the program.

The concert marks the first public performance in Japan of Miss Takiko Omura, who returned from New York, last August. The young violinist received her first musical instruction in Keijo, at the age of 10, studying under Mrs. Hisako Ueno, herself a graduate of the Tokyo Academy of Music and a pupil of Mrs. Koko Ando and of Professor Willy Hess, in Berlin. Later, Miss Omura was graduated from the Seijo Gakuin and the Tokyo Women's University, continuing her studies under Mrs. Flora Bridges-Okawa. In 1936, Miss Omura went to New York where she was graduated from the New York College of Music after four years of study. At the same time, she specialized in the study of violin and chamber music under Professor Hans Letz, head of the violin department of the Juillard Music School.

The Tokyo Symphonic Chorus, directed by Professor Tamotsu Kinoshita of the Tokyo Academy of Music, will appear in its first periodical concert at the Nihon Seinenkai, 7 p.m. Wednesday, December 24.

The program includes lieder and songs by Brahms, Debussy, Ravel, Bela Bartok, and Schumann; and opera selections from Mozart's "Don Giovanni," Verdi's "Rigoletto," and Gounod's "Faust."

Shinichi Takada and Miss Yasuko Asakura will accompany at the piano.

Miss Mary-Estelle Iwamoto will appear as the violin soloist in the second of two Popular Symphony Concerts by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, 7 p.m. Wednesday, December 24, at the Hibiya Public Hall. The violinist will play Wieniawski's Violin Concerto No. 2, Opus 22, in D minor.

Under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, the orchestra will perform Beethoven's "Egmont" Overture; Tchaikovski's "Nutcracker" ballet suite; and Grieg's "Peer Gynt" Suites, No. 1 and No. 2.

AMUSEMENTS

THEATERS

Kabukiza—Kikugoro Onoye and other principal kabuki players performance in "Onshu Ijo," or "Beyond Obligation and Revenge" and four other plays. Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Shimbashi Embujo—The Bunraku Puppet Theater of Osaka Performance under the leadership of Eizo, Bungoro, Tamazo and Monjuro and other veteran players; The fourth program (Dec. 14-18) are as follow: "Terakoya," Genpei Nunobiki-no Taki," and "Akegarasu." Curtain rises at 4 p.m.

Tokyo Gekijo—Shochiku Kateigeki, A groupe of Comedians in Osaka, performance; "Grandmother" and three other comedies. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

Meijiza—The Shinsei Shimpa, A groupe of popular actors and actresses headed by Shotaro Hanayagi, performance in "San-san-do" or "The Mountain Approach to a Tombyard" and two other plays. From Dec. 1. Curtain at 2 p.m.

Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo—Shinkoku-geki Theatrical Troupe Performance, starting December 3 with matinee on Sundays until December 25; "Sekishuni Ikiru" or "One Armed Soldier", "Benkei, A Great Warrior" and "Shanghai". Curtain rises at 5 p.m.

Yurakuza—Geijutsuza Dramatic company, headed by Yaeko Mizutani performance in "Ryobo" or "Matron" and two other plays. From December 1. Curtain at 5 p.m.

MOVIES

"Fanny Elssler"—A Ufa Film, Towa-Shoji G. K. Presentation. Starring Lilian Harvey and Willy Birgel. Hogakuza, Taishokan (Asakusa), Musashinokan (Shinjuku).

"Jiro Monogatari"—A Nikkatsu picture, starring Haruko Sugimura, Chieko Tamura and others. Hibiya Eiga Gekijo, Ginza Eiga Gekijo.

"Le Feu Mathias Pascal"—Pierre Chenal's Production, featuring Pierre Blancher, Isa Miranda and Robert le Vigan. Nichigeki Shogekijo, Yuraku-cho.

ART EXHIBITIONS

Tadao Koga sculpture one-man show, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 21, 22 and 23.

Seigei-sha Technical Art exhibits, Kanebo Shop Gallery, Ginza. Till Dec. 21.

Ryosuke Serizawa Dyeing and Weaving Art Exhibits, Nippon Folkart Hall Gallery, Komaba, Shibuya-ku. Dec. 20 and 21.

The Art Culture Association Paintings, Seijusha Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 16-20.

Tadao Koga Sculpture one-man show, Kikuya Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 21-23.

Asaichi Kitajima one-man show, Ginza Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 18-22.

Tsunetake Shima one-man show, Shiseido Gallery, Ginza. Dec. 20, 21 and 22.

DEPT. STORE EXHIBITIONS

Japanese picture (Kanji Kobayashi), Sculpture (Eiji Yoshida) and Japanese Calligraphy (Konan Hasegawa) Trio Society Exhibition, Mitsukoshi, Ginza. Dec. 18-21.

Japanese Pictures Showa Pictorial Review Publishing Completement Celebration Exhibition, Takashimaya, Nihonbashi. Till December 21.

"Cooperation Life" Photograph, Mitsukoshi, Nihonbashi. Till December 19.

Kazuchi Takahashi recent ceramic art works, Takashimaya, Nihonbashi. Till December 21.

History of Railway In Japan Reckoned

(Continued from Page 6)

to the smooth sales talk of the American railway magnate Harriman, that he was a man of vision is proved by a prediction he made which has since come true. While traveling in Manchuria many years after the Russo-Japanese War he was asked why Japan had been content to demand the cession only of the railway lines in South Manchuria, leaving those in the north under Russian control. "There was no help for it," he replied. "We had to be content with that at the time. Although we have obtained control only of the South Manchurian Railway, its successful management by Japan will bring prosperity to the whole of Manchuria."

Words Proved True

His words have proved true; the whole country has made phenomenal progress since those days. And the railway in the northern part of the country, from Changchung (Hsinking) to Manchouli on the Siberian border came under Japanese control by agreement with the U.S.S.R. in 1935 after the Manchurian affair.

Although space limits forbid complete enumeration, a few salient features of Japan's present-day railway services may be given brief mention. In the first place, Japan may claim without fear of contradiction that its train service is unrivalled anywhere for punctuality. Although no statistics for punctuality on railway lines throughout the world are available, there is abundant evidence from foreign tourists, who unite in singing hymns of praise in honor of railway services in Japan.

Delays on the Trans-Siberian Railway are proverbial; trains are sometimes a couple of days behind schedule. For trains covering such immense distances, and in winter over territory deeply covered in snow, there may be some excuse. But no trains in the United States or in Europe leave and arrive on time so regularly as do those in Japan. Some foreign residents even go so far as to say that it is unnecessary to carry a watch when traveling by train in Japan; a pocket railway guide and a glance at the name of the station through which one is passing is enough.

Railway Fares

In the second place, is there any country where railway travel is so cheap as in Japan? It is true that railway fares are to be raised considerably in April next year, as the result of the budget passed by the recent extraordinary session of the Diet, but even with this increase rates are remarkably low. A comparison made before the outbreak of the present European war (which has upset exchange rates and so made present-day comparisons difficult) showed that for five yen or its equivalent one could travel 435 kilometers in Japan, 305 kilometers in France, 269 kilometers in Germany, 250 kilometers in Italy, 205 kilometers in Switzerland, 158 kilometers in Norway, 113 kilometers in Britain, and 102 kilometers in the United States. It will be noted that passenger rates in the United States are more than four times as high as those in Japan

The Tokaido line passes through some of the most beautiful scenery in the world, going through wild mountainous areas along precipitous cliffs, and the Sanyo-line along the shores of the beautiful Inland Sea, studded with lovely islands and dotted with the sails of fishing boats. Other lines wind in and out among the Japan Alps, so that railway travel is a constant source of pleasure to the tourist.

The last but not least important feature is the prompt repair of rolling-stock. It is an eloquent testimony to the high level of efficiency attained by Japan in the manufacture of locomotives and other equipment and to its advance in railway engineering skill that a few years ago the U.S.S.R. asked the Japanese Ministry of Railways to send technical instructors to improve the railway service in that country.

Remarkable Changes

Seventy years have indeed seen remarkable changes. The first railways here built by British experts, and rails, locomotives and a large part of the rolling-stock were imported. Today Japan supplies not only its own requirements, but also supplies the railways of Chosen, Manchoukuo and China. Four years of warfare in China have not caused any interruption to its program of steady expansion.

Japan is not content to rest on its laurels. At one time it was thought that the construction of the Tokaido line was impossible. The Hakone mountain range presented a geographical obstacle which was thought to be insurmountable. It was overcome by the construction of a line through Yamakita and Gotemba. A few years ago a new triumph was achieved by the boring of the Tanna tunnel through the volcanic zone in the Hakone district, thus shortening the line considerably, with a consequent economy of time.

World's Longest Tunnel

An even greater engineering feat is the successful construction of a submarine tunnel between Shimonoseki, at the extreme southeastern end of the main island, and Hakata in Kyushu, which will make possible a through service between Tokyo and Nagasaki. Both are feats which redound to the credit of Japan's scientists and engineers.

It has been pointed out that express trains are at present restricted in speed by the narrow gauge which is such an unfortunate legacy from the Meiji era. A new broad-gauge line is now being planned between Tokyo and Shimonoseki, and when this is completed "bullet trains" will cover the 1,000 kilometers that separate the two cities in nine hours. And it is not improbable that, at about the time when this new "bullet train" comes into operation, the projected submarine tunnel under the Chosen Straits, between Shimonoseki and Fusan, will also be completed. This ambitious plan, which will be the longest underwater tunnel in the world, will make possible the inauguration of a through train service between Tokyo and Hsinking. In spite of the strain caused by four years of war, such plans are not merely being considered; they are beyond the blue-print stage and work is in actual progress.

(The End)

France Orders Youth To Encourage Sports

(Continued from Page 6)

undergoing a rigorous physical examination.

Professional Sports Suppressed

Professional sports, whereof cycling and soccer were the most popular in France, are being virtually suppressed. A Frenchman henceforth will not be able to get physical exercise by proxy; if he craves sports he must go out and play games himself.

Thanks to ceaseless pressure on the part of Borotra, physical training is being introduced in the curriculum of the French schools.

An important part of the reform of the education system, recently announced by Jerome Carcopino, Minister of Education, is the limitation of "intellectual disciplines" (studies) to the French schools' morning sessions. The afternoons are to be given over to sports and other physical training.

A similar revolution is taking place in French universities. Many candidates for academic degrees last summer took examinations in physical proficiencies. For the time being the courses are optional, but there is little doubt that soon they will be compulsory and a French college youth will have to swim for his degree as well as pass examinations in Latin and Greek.

On the whole, this resolution in French academic life, which involves the recognition of sports on something like a parity with intellectual studies, is welcomed by the press. Every such an austere Cato as D'Ormesson writes, "We prefer roads to a stadium to those leading to a saloon."

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FORCES BEGIN HONGKONG LANDING AS LAST SURRENDER BID SPURNED; PENANG SUFFERS HEAVY AIR RAID

Army Planes Launch Surprise Raid on Enemy Port

SHIPPING SMASHED

Six 'Buffalo' Type Aircraft Downed in Air-Fights Over Penang Area—Seven Hit On Ground

The Army Department of the Imperial Headquarters today at 9 p.m. announced to the following effect regarding severe air raid upon Penang region conducted by Japanese Army flying units yesterday. The announcement reads:—

"Flying in large formation, Japanese Army flying units yesterday effected a surprise attack upon Penang port, sinking one large sized transport and several small sized transports. The Japanese Army planes also bombed a pier and harbor equipments and blew them up.

In the meantime, three Army fighting planes also, yesterday, made a surprise attack on the Ipoh airfield in Penang region, Malay Peninsula, and engaged in severe air fighting with six enemy Buffalo type fighters, finally shooting down two of them.

The Japanese fighters also machine-gunned and destroyed by fire seven Buffalo type planes on the ground.

Daily Air Raid Defense

Manila, under the Japanese air raids, is daily presenting scenes of great bustle on the streets which are crowded with soldiers and policemen busily engaged in establishing air defense facilities, the traffic having been practically disrupted with many public vehicles requisitioned for defense uses, a Hochi dispatch from Shanghai reported Thursday.

The supply of petroleum among the citizens, the dispatch further says, has been extremely limited. The people must leave their houses at every air raid siren which shrieks three or four times a day at the least.

"The light control at night," the report states, "is very strictly carried out. Anybody caught with lights leaking out through their window will be heavily punished without being warned."

The fact that the Manila streets having been less frequently bombed than other regions, according to the report, is due to various military establishments being located comparatively far from the city area. The residents close to these establishments were ordered to remove at the beginning of the hostilities, it is said.

Borneo, Land of Oil

British Borneo just drips with oil, Major Kozo Nakajima stated in a radio address over station JOAK Thursday night, in describing the natural resources of the island. He stated:

"On December 16 came a report from the Army and Navy Departments of the Imperial Headquarters that the Japanese fighting forces, acting in close cooperation, succeeded in making a landing in Borneo despite a 20 meter gale.

"Just before the war broke out, British regulars and semi-regulars in the British Borneo army numbered only about 40 men, the major part of the colonial force being made up of natives. The mechanized unit and the airforce here are negligible and will meet the fate of grass and shrubs in the face of a tank as the Japanese crack troops sweep through the island.

"In this region about this time of the year, there is quite a storm. On the morning of December 16, the wind howled over the waters and kicked up menacing waves almost 2½ meters. As the stormy weather was accompanied by rain, the occupation troops must have had a difficult time transferring from the transports into landing boats. The Borneo troops must have been

(Continued on Page 2)

Announcement

With the joint sales system now in force throughout Japan, some changes in delivery service are being effected. It is likely for the time being that some irregularities may occur in the delivery of our paper. The management is doing its best to normalize the new service as soon as possible. Should, however any subscriber fail to get his copy regularly, will he kindly report it to the management?

AMERICA TO CANCEL ALL LEASE-LEND AID

War Reverses in Hawaii Necessitate Stoppage, Announces U.S. War Secretary

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—Colonel Henry Stimson, United States Secretary of War, has announced that the intense Japanese attack against Pearl Harbor has necessitated, for the time being, the cancellation of Lease-Lend aid shipments, according to a Reuter report received here from Washington today.

Wartime Power Bill Passed

Domei

LISBON, December 18.—The United States House of Representatives has passed and sent to the White House for President Roosevelt's signature, a bill empowering the President to enforce censorship as well as granting him exceptional wartime powers, it was reported here from Washington today.

The Lower House also passed legislation providing for the registration of American citizens between the ages of 18 and 64 years and for the enlistment of citizens between 20 and 45 years for active military service, the report said.

An amendment which was sponsored by the Roosevelt Administration for compulsory military service for all males between 21 and 44 years of age was rejected by the House of Representatives, it was said.

Reciprocal Treatment for Envoys

Domei

LISBON, December 18.—The United States is prepared to accord special treatment to the Embassy staffs of the Axis Powers still residing in the United States providing that Germany, Italy and Japan reciprocate with like treatment of the United States Embassy staffs in those countries, the United States State Department announced yesterday according to a dispatch from Washington received here today.

According to the above, the United States will allow the Japanese Embassy staff to reside within the Embassy, while the consulate staffs and newspaper correspondents will be transferred to hotels designated by the United States, the announcement stated.

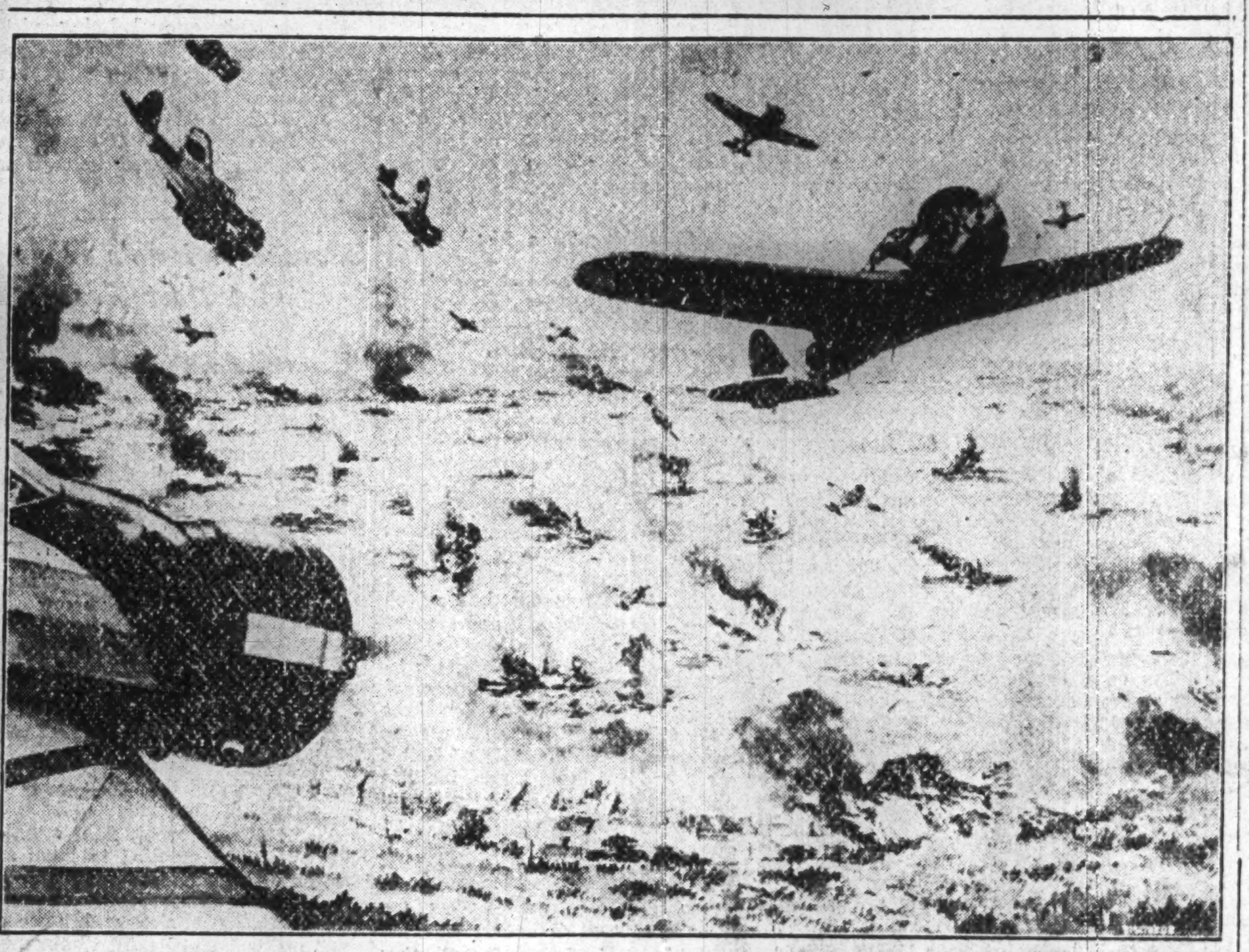
Welles to Head Delegation

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—The United States Department has announced that Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, will head the American delegation to the Pan-American Foreign Ministers Conference which is scheduled to be held at Rio de Janeiro on January 15, according

(Continued on Page 2)

Pearl Harbor Victory Depicted



The history-shattering naval victory of the Japanese forces in Hawaii on December 8, when the entire Pacific Fleet of the United States was smashed, has been painted by Ken Matsuzoe, a noted artist. Shown above is his conception of the stirring attack that has brought total collapse of war efforts of Uncle Sam and showed up its Navy Secretary as a laughing stock of the world.

Japan's 'Full House' Beat America's 'Pair', Writes Admiral Yamamoto to Poker Pals

As all Tokyo rejoiced, Thursday, over the official announcement revealing the smashing up of the U.S. Pacific fleet by the invincible Japanese Combined Fleet under the command of Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, his poker cronies in the city were highly delighted to receive on the same day, a short Japanese poem sent to them by the doughty Navy chieftain.

The poem, composed in connection with successful operations by the Japanese fleet, made plenty use of poker terms. A rough translation follows:

"The small, but sprightly Japan, when armed with a 'full house' is not easily 'bluffed' by the U.S.-British combination holding only a 'pair' in their hands."

A staff Navy officer belonging to the Combined Fleet, also wrote a poem on the same successful operations to his Tokyo friends, which was received on the same day. In the poem, it is said, the officer likened the late sea battle to the historic lightning thrust adopted on land by the famed 16th century Japanese warrior, Oda Nobunaga.

FRENCH INFORMED BY U.S. ON LUXURY LINER SEIZURE

Portuguese Vessel Torpedoed By Submarine 200 Miles Off Lisbon

Domei

VICHY, December 18.—The Government was officially informed by its Ambassador in Washington, Gaston Henry-Haye that the United States authorities have seized the French luxury liner Normandie, it was disclosed here today.

Domei

LISBON, December 18.—The 7,300-ton Portuguese vessel Cassequel, which left here December 10 for Africa, has been torpedoed by a submarine about 200 miles off Lisbon, shipping circles here declared today.

Two lifeboats with part of the destroyed vessel's crew have been saved, these circles asserted.

BERLIN NONCOMMITTAL ON BRAZIL TO STAY NEUTRAL

Reactions of Latin American Countries Remain to Be Seen

Domei

BERLIN, December 18.—Reports received here from Rio de Janeiro today stating that Brazil has declared its neutrality regarding the conflict in the Pacific has been accepted here without comment.

Meantime, Wilhelmstrasse quarters have declared that a fight is going on between the interests of individual Latin American countries and the attempts of President Roosevelt to drag these nations in the war.

It remains to be seen, these quarters stated, whether the Latin American countries will decide in favor of their own interests or those of President Roosevelt.

N.E.I., AUSTRALIANS ENTER TIMOR ISLAND

Emergency Cabinet Meeting Held in Portugal to Confer On Landing

Domei

STOCKHOLM, December 18.—British authorities have confirmed reports that Netherlands East Indies and Australian troops have landed on Timor Island, small Portuguese possession in the eastern tip of the Netherlands East Indies, according to reports received here from London today.

The Island of Timor first came under notice when the Japanese inaugurated an airline to the Portuguese possession just before the outbreak of the present war between Japan and the United States.

Hostile Move Studied

Domei

LISBON, December 18.—An emergency Cabinet meeting was held here at 5 p.m. yesterday, reportedly to confer on the landing of Netherlands East Indies and Australian troops on Timor Island, Portuguese possession in the Netherlands East Indies archipelago, it was revealed today.

Premier Antonio de Oliveira Salazar issued a communique after the conference declaring, "the Portuguese Government is studying the serious incident which has arisen in Timor Island."

The Portuguese Government will announce its decision following arrival of detailed reports, the communique said.

ENEMY NATIONALS IN JAPAN GET BEST TREATMENT

Japanese Spokesman Releases Data on Subject—Nothing Official Yet Received on Enemy Landing In Timor Island

"There has been no official report about the landing of enemy troops in Timor," Tomokazu Hori, spokesman of the Board of Information, stated at the regular press conference this morning as he read a report which had been received day before yesterday from the Japanese Consul at Timor. The date on which the message was sent is not clear, Mr. Hori added.

In regard to Macao, Mr. Hori indicated that the Japanese Army has not occupied that territory. "The Portuguese Government has been and is showing a spirit of co-operation and I do not think that the Japanese occupation of Timor will affect the status of Macao," he said.

In answer to a question whether the Japanese air service between Palau and Timor was suspended, the spokesman announced that so far he has had no information concerning the matter.

In regard to the reports from British and Chungking sources that the Chinese troops are trying to recover Canton and attack the Japanese from the rear, Mr. Hori revealed that he has been reliably informed that "it seems true that Chungking is stationing about 10 divisions of men to recover Kwantung under the leadership of General Yu Han-mou around Canton and that there are also few thousand bandits and irregulars." He emphasized that there was no indication of positive action on the part of the Chinese as they have no fighting strength.

After making this announcement, Mr. Hori told foreign correspondents about the excellent treatment being extended to the members of the Embassy and Legation, their families and to the enemy nationals within the country and in China. He revealed that that the American Consulate in Chungking had expressed its desire to convey to its Government about the fine, gracious treatment accorded to the American Embassy Staff at Peking. The head of the American Presbyterian Mission also evinced his gratefulness to the Japanese authorities for their respect of mission property and hospitals, he said. The spokesman also indicated that there were besides the 270 enemy nationals interned in Japan about 400 Americans and 300 British who are "enjoying freedom."

In regard to the members of the Embassy and Legation Staffs who are being accomodated in their respective compounds, in Tokyo, Mr. Hori revealed that there were 53 Americans, 85 British, 9 Australians and 6 Canadians. At all of these Embassies and Legations, Mr. Hori added, Foreign Office liaison agents have been sent in order to see to it that these individuals are given the best of treatment.

Following is the official information released by the Board of Information:

(Continued on Page 2)

Successful Move Announced by Imperial Headquarters This Morning

TROOPS SAID IN FINE FETTLE

British Governor-General Offered Final Chance to Save People From Disaster but Remains Obdurate—Hongkong Now All Aflame

The Army and Navy Sections of Imperial Headquarters at 6:55 a.m. today made an announcement concerning the successful landing of Japanese troops on Hongkong to the following effect:

(1). The Imperial Army units under close cooperation of the Navy unit frustrated recalcitrant enemy resistance and successfully landed at the fortress of Hongkong during last night in the face of violent enemy resistance. They are now expanding their activities with good results steadily, and officers and men are in high spirits.

(2). The Commanders-in-Chief of the Imperial Army and Navy forces, on the spot, in accordance with the spirit of Bushido pecular to the Empire twice urged the Governor-General of Hongkong to surrender to us, but the latter obstinately rejected the Japanese advice. Thus, the Imperial forces were obliged to deal an annihilating blow upon them.

Humane Final Offer Refused

Domei

KOWLOON, December 18.—Earnestly solicitous of the safety of Hongkong's one million inhabitants, the Japanese Commander attacking Hongkong, yesterday morning again dispatched a Japanese peace mission, headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Tada, chief of the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Force to South China, asking the Hongkong authorities to surrender.

Members of the Japanese peace mission met British staff-officers yesterday afternoon at Hongkong pier and asked for the British surrender to prevent further suffering of Hongkong residents. However, the Japanese humane proposal was again refused by the stubborn British authorities.

Therefore, Lieutenant-Colonel Tada upon returning here from Hongkong yesterday made an announcement to the following effect:—

"The final Japanese advice to surrender which was made by the Japanese Commander attacking Hongkong was refused by the stubborn Hongkong authorities. Our humane proposal had been made based on the spirit of Bushido and English knighthood.

"The Japanese will never again dispatch peace missions to Hongkong. The only thing left for us is to bring the Hongkong Governor-General and other Britishers to their knees by armed force of the Japanese picked units.

"The Japanese men and officers attacking Hongkong are now in high spirits and are doing their best."

Hongkong Now in Flames

Domei

KOWLOON, December 18.—Hongkong's gun emplacements and other military objectives are going up in gigantic clouds of black smoke as Japanese batteries stationed on the mainland continue their pounding. The concentrated bombardment of the Japanese guns has reduced the fortified positions on Hongkong just opposite Lyemun Pass to ruins while the oil depots near the Taikoo Dock are just one huge inferno of flames. Meanwhile, Japanese dive bombers continue to pound key points on the island adding to the general shambles.

City Now Doomed

Special to the Yomiuri

KOWLOON, December 18.—As the day dawned on Hongkong Island, two clouds were seen about the Peak fortress that was silenced by our heavy firing. At a corner of the city of Hongkong the fire that was started yesterday is still burning, black smoke flowing over the city. On the streets of Kowloon, only less than a mile distant from Hongkong Island, the Rising Sun flags are displayed by Chinese residents, who happy under the protection of Japanese forces are watching with hate the sight of Hongkong now being destroyed. The fourteen stories high building of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the headquarters of the British economic operation in East Asia, is now in a pitiful state. We can see plainly the Chinese people who are coming out to the street as soon as Japanese planes disappear from above the city. The last day of Hongkong is approaching. The speedy operation of Japanese

(Continued on Page 2)

BRITISHERS AMAZED AT JAPANESE SPEED

Swift Tempo of Attacks Termed by London, 'Like Fighting Brush Fire'

Domei

MADRID, December 18.—British bewilderment at the potentialities of the South Pacific conflict where new fronts are being created with dizzy rapidity by the victorious Japanese forces have appeared in dispatches received from London today like "the agitation of a man fighting a brush fire."

"Before he has been able to deal adequately with the main fire, the wind has blown embers in the most unexpected directions," it was said.

Close upon the heels of reports that Australia and New Zealand will recall officers from the Middle East for home defense, the British press editorially sounded warning that "the enemy is at India's doors" and urged rapid measures aimed to restore internal peace in India and to create a united front against invasion, the report said.

British public opinion is that Japan's tremendous onslaughts have caught again Britain's armed forces unprepared and it is asking, what has happened to the reported "mighty Royal Air Force re-enforcements in Malaya?"

Tries to Explain Flop

Domei

MADRID, December 18.—Alfred Duff-Cooper, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and representative of the British Cabinet in East Asia, has attempted to defend the Government by issuing a statement that "everything is ready to meet any possible Japanese attack," it was reported here from London today.

Persistent bitter attacks by the British press, which has accused the British Government of unpreparedness and negligence, were said to have forced Mr. Duff-Cooper to issue his statement.

The British press has pointed out that it was not the British, but the Japanese, who have applied the disastrous and costly lessons learned at Crete to warfare in Malaya and caustically emphasized that the easy seizure of airdromes by the Japanese were due to the carelessness and unpreparedness of the British Government, the report said.

Chungking's Support Sought

Domei

LISBON, December 17.—Plans are being pushed actively by British rep-

(Continued on Page 2)

NOTICE

In conformity with the wartime policy of all Japanese papers, the Evening Edition of the Japan Times & Advertiser will henceforth be limited to two pages daily.

NATION TO WIPE OUT CRIMINALS, RADICALS

Justice Minister Stresses Importance of Maintaining Order During Wartime

The Government has arrested radicals, removed dangerous criminals to remote places and taken every possible measure in order to ensure the maintenance of order within the country in wartime, said Michiyo Iwamura, Justice Minister, in a radio speech Thursday evening, in which he laid stress on the importance of maintaining order in the country in wartime.

The Justice Minister's speech in part follows:

"In order to attain the ultimate victory in a modern total war it is most important to maintain order within the country as firm as a great rock, hand in hand with brilliant war results achieved by the officers and men of the Army and Navy. The fact that the British and French people, bewildered by wild rumors and false reports, were thrown into great consternation and took refuge in a disorderly manner is considered one of the main causes of the utter defeat suffered by the British and French joint forces with the short period of a little over a month after the commencement of the German blitzkrieg.

"The judicial authorities have thus made various preparations for the maintenance of order, some of them having been put in effect to meet the immediate need.

"Promptly following the start of the war, for example, the authorities arrested the communists and other radicals without losing time, and also spy-suspects among nationals of the United States, Britain and other hostile countries throughout the Empire. The judicial authorities would swiftly arrest those who commit suspicious acts with a view satisfactory to maintain order within the country.

"On the other hand, of the criminals imprisoned in the penitentiaries in the capital and other large cities, especially bad ones have already been removed to prisons at remote places, and therefore, the citizens will not be troubled at all even under a situation where the remaining criminals may be released temporarily owing to possible air raids by enemy.

"To deal with crimes in wartime the Law concerning special cases of punishment of wartime crimes, which was approved by the Diet at its recent extraordinary session, will be promulgated shortly. Under this law, persons who have committed robbery, theft or nasty offenses against women taking advantage of uneasiness and confusion of the public during the black-out, will be subject to the capital punishment or penal servitude for indefinite period or other heavy penalties.

"However, rigid measures for the arrest of offenders should not be limited to these special cases. The judicial authorities will take every possible steps satisfactorily to maintain peace within the country. Particularly severe measures will be taken to punish or prevent various economic crimes, those relative to the circulation of wild rumors and false reports influenced by subversive activities of the enemy and leakage of State secrets which directly affect the fighting strength of the country."

Concluding his speech the Justice Minister said it was his ardent wish not to see single offense subject to the wartime special criminal law.

FRANCE REMAINS NEUTRAL

Henry-Haye Discusses Food Problem With Welles

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—Gaston Henry-Haye, French Ambassador to Washington, has informed Sumner Welles, United States Undersecretary of State, that France has decided to remain neutral in the conflict between the United States, Japan, Germany and Italy, according to a Washington report received here today.

It is understood that Henry-Haye also discussed the problem of food shipments for French children by the Red Cross, which have been paralyzed through United States' entry in the war, the report said.

Chinese Merchants Pray

To pray for the Japanese victory in the Greater East Asia War some 60 representatives of Chinese merchants in Yokohama came up to Tokyo and paid homage at the Yasukuni Shrine, Kudan Thursday morning.

REQUEST TO SUBSCRIBERS

According to the Emergency Postal Regulations the name and address of subscribers on the wrapper of the paper should hereafter be accompanied by their nationality. It is requested that our foreign subscribers receiving the paper by mail only will kindly furnish us with such information by using the following blank at once.

Date ....

Nationality ....

Name ....

Address ....

German Envoy Fetes Leaders

A luncheon party was given by German Ambassador Eugen Ott, at noon Thursday, at the German Embassy in honor of a few State Ministers and high military officers of Japan. Seated from left are Minister without Portfolio Teiichi Suzuki; Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, third; Chief Gen Sugiyama of the Army General Staff, fifth; Chief Osami Nagano of the Navy General Staff; Ambassador Ott; Premier Hideki Tojo; and Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, tenth.

Britishers Amazed At Japanese Speed

(Continued From Page 1)

resentatives in Chungking in order to enlist Chinese aid for Britain (sic) in the war in Asia, it was reported here today.

Major-General L. E. Dennys, military attache at the British Embassy in Chungking, has been playing an active role in such talks in the recent past, according to British Embassy sources here.

Major-General Dennys was recently appointed head of the British mission to Chungking.

Aid for Hongkong Asked

Great Britain is now asking Chiang Kai-shek to save Hongkong from Japan's attack, it is revealed by Yoshio Moriyama, Berlin correspondent of the Asahi in a telephone talk with the Tokyo office of the Asahi Wednesday evening. The conversation between Berlin and the Asahi Office at Tokyo was substantially as follows:

Tokyo: Since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia Buenos Aires has become the center of the war news and information from the United States and Britain, but as the American and British pressure on Argentina has been intensified, the position of Argentina has also become very difficult. Thus on December 16, Argentina also declared martial law and controlled press. Thus we wish to have war news and other information from Berlin.

Moriyama: Newspapers here are devoting their front pages to the news of the glorious success of Japanese forces, and it seems that the European war has lost attention because of the War of Greater East Asia. Radio is broadcasting continuously the victories of Japan. Broadcasting from Great Britain and the United States reveals their defeat and difficulty although they are expressing confidence and making excuses. According to the ABC broadcasting from Australia, at Hongkong the blockaded area is very much narrowed because of the joint operation of Japanese land, sea and air forces, and heavy firing is made on the island. The fall of Hongkong is believed to be a question of time.

Advancing Through Jungles

In the Malaya district, Japanese forces are bravely advancing through jungles. A London broadcast said that at the Thai-Malaya frontier, a great Japanese Army is massed, and thus British forces are obliged to retreat both at Malaya and Burma. It is reported that the communication between Singapore and Rangoon is completely broken. As an important point on the western Malaya coast has been occupied, the air communication with India is interrupted, it is reported from Singapore. As Singapore forms the center of the ABCD anti-Japanese encircling line, people there must be worried about the defeat of British forces.

Tokyo: How are the developments in the Philippines and Borneo reported?

Moriyama: A report from Australia says that Japanese forces are now preparing a new offensive of a gigantic scope against the Philippines. Australia is also saying that reinforcements must be sent from England to Australia, including many airplanes. There is spread a false report that behind

Turks Denying News Of Bulgaria's Attack Played Up by British

Domei

ISTANBUL, December 18.—Circles close to the Foreign Office today denied British reports that Bulgaria has attacked Turkey. Renewed attempts by Britain to sabotage relations between Turkey and Bulgaria were denounced today by the press as maneuvers to exploit a state of war between the two friendly Powers for its own purposes.

Japanese troops, the Philippine soldiers are helping. This proves how the Americans are trying to sacrifice the natives.

Tokyo: The same thing may be said of Chungking. The United States and Great Britain are forcing upon Chiang Kai-shek the role of disturbing the peace of the Orient.

Chungking Sends Troops

Moriyama: The Chungking regime announced yesterday that it proposed a military alliance to Great Britain and the United States. In reply the British-American side said that Chungking must attack the Japanese forces from behind in order to save Hongkong. They asked Chungking to send three divisions of troops to Malaya and the Philippines. Chungking has proudly broadcast that a strong group of military officers is sent by Britain to Chungking for maintaining communications. At the Central Executive Committee Meeting of the Chungking regime, Chiang Kai-shek said yesterday that he could not defeat Japan unless given more courage and effort than before. Chungking Ambassador Hu Hsih said at Washington that Japan's strength would be exhausted in one year.

Tokyo: The economic and industrial fields of the United States are not fully prepared for war, and the public dissatisfaction for having been led to war by President Roosevelt is now a strong undercurrent. Thus efforts are given for propaganda so that such a weakness would be hidden. In the coast districts both on the eastern and western side of the country, air raid caution is taken, but how would the German cooperation in the War of Greater East Asia appear?

Moriyama: So far Germans have not commenced activity. But the Military Committee of the Tripartite Alliance is very active, and they seem to be endeavoring to obtain huge results by connecting the European war and the War of Greater East Asia. But at present Japan's operation is most active. The European war is stimulated by the Asian development, and the bombing of England took place yesterday, first time in many days. Malta Island was bombed six times in eight hours.

America to Cancel All Lease-Lend Aid

(Continued From Page 1)

to a report received here today from Washington.

Swiss Taking Over

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 18.—The United States State Department has announced officially that diplomatic representatives of Switzerland will take care of the United States' interests in those countries which are at war with the country, according to a Washington report received here today.

Simultaneously, the State Department announced that Spain would take charge of Japan's interests in the United States and that Sweden would represent Japan in Hawaii and Switzerland in the Philippines, the report said.

German, Italian and Bulgarian interests in the United States would be represented by Switzerland while Sweden would take charge of Hungary's and Rumania's interests, the report said.

California Preparing

Domei

BERNE, December 18.—All sport events have been cancelled as California has proclaimed a state of emergency, according to a report received here from San Francisco today.

The report said that tens of thousands of air wardens are receiving special training and air-raid shelters are being constructed in all parts of the state.

In Hollywood, film stars were said to be converting their swimming pools into air-raid shelters by having special roofs constructed over them, the report said.

Surprise Raids Made By Planes Over Penang

(Continued From Page 1)

caught napping, thinking that the Japanese would never dare make the attack over the treacherous back-sliding waves.

Abundant Oil and Rubber

"It must have been thrilling when the Japanese landing troops planted the flag of the Rising Sun among the rows of coconut trees. The fate of Hongkong now hangs by a thin thread while Singapore is being blasted by the Japanese sky fighters. And now the Japanese are in Borneo. With the complete occupation of these British rustling outposts, East Asia will be purged of British influence.

"Oil and rubber are abundant in Borneo. It is not definitely ascertainable how much oil can be obtained from this island but it is believed that the annual output is somewhere around 70,000 to 80,000 tons. As the waters near the coast have a coating of oil, the oil deposits must be quite enormous.

"As soon as Borneo is taken over, the Japanese expect to start immediately with the development of these oil resources. However, one must not be too optimistic as the equipments there may been completely destroyed by the British.

"Borneo is one of the world's three largest islands. The largest is Greenland, the second is New Zealand. The area of Borneo is 270,000 square miles or twice the size of Japan Proper. Two-fifths of this island belongs to the British. The population is 750,000. For each square kilometer of land in Borneo, there are four or five inhabitants while in Japan the population density is 190 people per square kilometer.

2,000 Japanese · Island

"At the present time, there are about 2,000 Japanese living on the island who are principally engaged in the production of oil, rubber, hemp and in fisheries. Chinese number about 15,000. It has been stated that Borneo's prosperity is due to the work of the Chinese who are mostly merchants. The work of the Chinese here, as in French Indo-China and Thai, is not to be under-estimated.

"Of the 750,000 people living here, the major inhabitants are Malayans. The principal language is, of course, Malayan. Most of them are engaged in farming and fisheries. Due to the colonial policy of the British, the natives' standard of living and culture is very low. The country has not been effectively developed and even today, the jungles are inhabited by gorillas, alligators, poisonous snakes and other wild beasts although the situation is not as bad as in Java.

"Though we speak of British Borneo as if it were one country, the fact is that there are three political divisions there. Within this region, there are the protectorates of Sarawak and Brunei which are ruled by native kings. Borneo's exports include rubber, rice, cocoa, coconut, tobacco pepper and rattan and a fairly large quantity of cows and pigs. The jungle lands also furnish plenty of timber. Though oil was hitherto exported to England, it will be shipped henceforth to Japan after the Japanese forces take over the oil wells."

Japanese Succeed In Hongkong Landing

(Continued From Page 1)

forces that has now almost strangled Hongkong to death, only 10 days since the declaration of war is phenomenal. I have advanced, following the progress of Japanese forces from the British-Chinese frontier, down the Kowloon Peninsula, over mountains, precipices and roads destroyed by the enemy. All along the road advanced troops, trucks, horses and tractors.

On this side of the Kowloon reservoir, there were built pill-boxes on mountain sides. Those pill-boxes were instantly destroyed by our firing. Thus Japanese troops entered Kowloon, across the narrow strait from Hongkong Island. The electric generation plant at Kowloon was bombed, and the water stopped. Chinese women were gathering around wells with buckets. Huge crowds stood in front of the army announcement. The loudspeaker truck of the Pacification Corps explained the aim of the Japanese Army. Indians shouted the joy of being emancipated from the British oppression. The Chinese girls speaking for the Pacification Corps are shouting with tears.

The Morning Post, the Daily News, and Chinese newspapers that had printed the evil propaganda news of the United States and Great Britain are suspended. The Kowloon Council has divided the city into six sections and is organizing guard corps. Thus the city has made a start for a sound new life. The people are now coldly watching motor cars which were left by British troops who left for Hongkong Island. Those motor cars confusedly left behind are as numerous as the windows on the Pennsylvania Hotel building. Across the strait there stand the old Hongkong and the new Kowloon.

Japanese Press Comments

Friday, December 19

ASAHI—Annihilation of the American Pacific Fleet

Chungking in a Fix

MIYAKO—Wonderful War Results

The following are translations of editorial comments appearing in the Japanese newspapers. The articles are translated for information. The opinions expressed are those of the journal named at the head of each article, and their publication here does not imply approval or disapproval on the part of the Japan Times and Advertiser.

Annihilation of the American Pacific Fleet

ASAHI

Because the blows that the Japanese Navy dealt to the enemy in Pearl Harbor were so heavy and fatal, the United States is making every possible effort in propaganda to cover up the fact. One of objectives of the announcement on December 18 by the Navy Department of the more detailed and accurate report may be to crush such American false propaganda. The American efforts to cover up the fact serve only to show up the fraud of the American propaganda.

The United States has lost its capacity of conducting operations in the Pacific as a result of its heavy losses in the Pearl Harbor, because of which President Roosevelt stressed that the war had entered a protracted state.

There are many forms of a protracted war. The British and American form is to wait for the enemy's internal collapse by economic blockade. It is crystal clear that this form of war is useless to Japan which has completely broken through the ABCD encirclement. On the contrary, Japan with its powerful navy can blockade Britain and the United States.

Chungking In a Fix

ASAHI

As soon as Japan entered a state of war with the United States and the British Empire the Imperial Navy carried out attacks on enemy bases in the southwestern Pacific, and achieved results which startled the whole world.

It is easy to imagine the bewilderment which was caused to the Chungking regime by the achievements of the navy in the war with the very countries on which it is relying in the conduct of resistance against this country. That the American and British forces in this part of the globe are in a state of consternation into which they have been thrown by the series of successes which have been scored by the Imperial Army and Navy can be judged from the requests which are reported to have been made by these Chiang-assisting countries to Chungking for assistance in the struggle with this country. Reports from China indicate that the Chungking regime is going to be a house divided against itself on the question of whether the resistance against Japan should be continued or whether peace should be sought. As far as the present is concerned the majority of opinion in official quarters in Chungking is in favor of continuing the struggle against this country. There is no doubt that as the magnitude of the victory which has been won by Japan in the war with America and Britain is realized the officials of the Chungking regime are expected to come round to the view in favor of concluding peace with this country.

Chungking now is occupied with the question of forging closer ties of cooperation with Britain, America, and the Soviet Union. On December 16 General Chiang made a formal proposal to Britain and the United States for the conclusion of a military alliance. He followed up this move by appointing the British military attache stationed in Chungking as a military adviser to the Chungking regime. The function of the British officer would be to work out the problem of establishing a common front of Britain, America, and China against Japan.

Chungking also is not neglecting to seek the cooperation of the Soviet Union. Quo Tai-chi, Foreign Minister of Chungking, is reported to be on his way to the Soviet Union for conferences with the leaders of the Kremlin on the problem of increased cooperation between China and the Soviet Union.

The aim of Japan in the War of Greater East Asia is thoroughly understood by all thinking people in China. We think that it is patent to the Chinese that Japan and China constitutes the foundations of the East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere which is the objective of the war this country is conducting with America and Britain. The elimination of American and British influences from East Asia is an essential condition of the realization of the projected order of stability and prosperity for East Asia. The fall of Hongkong is imminent. When this has materialized a further important step toward the construction of the co-prosperity sphere will have been taken.

Wonderful War Results

MIYAKO

The Imperial forces, which astounded the whole world by attaining great war results unprecedented in the world history at the outset of the Greater East Asia War, have been carrying out grand military operations in a vast area covering over 10,000 kilometers. It affords intense satisfaction to us to see key points of the so-called ABCD encirclement line in Hawaii, Malaya, Singapore, Philippines, Hongkong, Guam, British Borneo and others are now exposed to furious attacks of the Imperial, Army, Navy and Air forces and are crumbling one after another.

According to an announcement made public by the Navy Department of the Imperial Headquarters concerning the sea battle of Hawaii, Thursday, the U. S. Pacific fleet and its air force in Hawaiian waters were literally destroyed. It is quite natural that U.S. Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox hesitated to report the truth about the sea battle. The world which was once astounded by the first reports will again be appalled by the announcement. We are simply excited with boundless joy at the news of victory.

In contrast with the Imperial Diet which unanimously approved the bill for extraordinary military expenditures and all other bills presented by the Government in its two-day session and through which the unshakable policy of the whole nation for the successful conclusion of the Greater East Asia War was manifested, the British Government is reported to have been at a loss for a reply when it was grilled over the successive defeats at the Parliament. It is also pitiful that the United States Government, in view of severe criticism of the public, established an inquiry commission to accuse those responsible for the defense of Hawaii. Those really responsible for the severe defeat of the American and British forces are not their military authorities but President Roosevelt and Premier Churchill who underestimated the Japanese military strength and drove their nations into war. If they have a conscience and sense of responsibility, they must apologize to their people.

Despite this overwhelming victory by the Imperial forces, the Greater East Asia War, needless to say, will be a protracted one. The people must fully realize that it will be quite different from that with Chungking and must be fully prepared to cope with any developments.

Enemy Nationals Here Get Best Treatment

(Continued From Page 1)

The Embassy and Legation staffs and their families of enemy countries are being accommodated in their respective Embassies and Legations compounds in Tokyo. Their numbers are as follows:

American Embassy	53
British Embassy	85
Australian Legation	9
Canadian Legation	6

The Japanese authorities have assigned Foreign Office officials as the liaison officers at each Embassy and Legation and are showing a very generous attitude in the treatment of the above-mentioned staffs and their family members, so that they may enjoy their everyday life in comfort. Such necessary foods as meat, fish, eggs, and vegetables are supplied to them satisfactorily through the good offices of the Japanese authorities and designated merchants. The sick and those who need medical and dental treatment are properly attended. Enemy consular staffs in other cities of Japan, and Embassy, Legation and Consular staffs in China are treated in the same way.

The efforts of our authorities are being appreciated by both American and British nationals. An official report has been received from our Embassy Counselor in Peking, saying that our treatment of the staff members of both the American and British Embassies is appreciated by them and that it was better than what they expected. Mr. Butrick, the American Counselor, expressed his desire to communicate with his Government by some means that the American Embassy staff in Peking were treated very well. He sent a letter, dated December 10th, to the Japanese Counselor, expressing his thanks for the courtesies shown to the American Embassy staff and the Embassy guards by the Japanese authorities.

A British Embassy official also expressed his feeling of gratitude on similar lines.

Mr. Mills, head of the American Presbyterian Missionary at Nanking, asked our Counselor to transmit the following message to the State Department at Washington:

"Please inform mission boards Nanking missionaries courteously treated. Living own home. Chinese permitted continue evangelistic educational work. Hospital practically normal. Properties respected."

Our official reports show that these are the conditions all over China.

At the outbreak of the war about 270 American and British nationals residing in Japan were interned. They are staying at several houses with sufficient accommodations, and special attention is being paid to their protection and treatment. They were allowed to carry their own bedding and personal effects with them. With regard to provisions, they are given the same treatment as that given to the Embassy and Legation staffs. A smaller number than those interned are under custody.

About 400 American citizens and 300 British nationals besides those interned, are enjoying their freedom in Japan.

There are repeated reports, evidently from the British and Chungking sources that the Chinese armed forces around Kwangtung are intending to recover Canton and also to attack the rear of the Japanese forces who are sieging Hongkong.

According to our latest and reliable information, it seems to be true that Chungking regime is stationing, under the leadership of Yu Han Mo, ten divisions around Canton and a few thousands of Communist bandits and irregulars to the north of Hongkong. However, there is no indication at all of their positive action and the order in the above-mentioned areas seems to be quite satisfactory.

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ATTACKS ON BARDIA REPULSED BY ITALY

British Attempts in Libya Prove Futile—Enemy Beaten at Ain el Gazala

Domei

ROME, December 18.—British mechanized forces yesterday again carried out "futile" attacks against the Italian stronghold at Bardia, Libya, the High Command announced today.

On the Sollum front, intense artillery fire was exchanged yesterday between Axis and British batteries, the communique said.

German mechanized units were said to have repulsed strong British mechanized formations in the Ain el Gazala sector.

Italian aircraft formations yesterday bombed British troop concentrations in North Africa and shot down one plane of the Hurricane type near El Agheila, Libya, the communique said.

An Italian submarine, carrying 22 captured British officers, has failed to return to its base, the communique said.

Enemy Planes Shot Down

Domei

BERLIN, December 18.—German Luftwaffe and naval units combined shot down a total of 74 British planes, 52 of them over the Mediterranean and North Africa, in the period between December 10 and 16, the High Command said in its official communique this afternoon. German losses during the same period were stated as 17 planes.

Reviewing the air war in the west separately, the communique said German fighters and A.A. guns yesterday brought down a bag of seven British machines while during the previous night and early morning the R.A.F. lost additionally four bombers over occupied Europe.

The announcement said there was nothing of particular importance to reveal in connection with the hostilities between Germany and the Soviet Union.

The German air force continued active along the central Eastern front, the communique said. As a result the Russians were said to have sustained a heavy toll in men, tanks and rolling stock.

Few place names were mentioned in the announcement. "West of Kandalaksha Bay, German fighter-bombers bombed railway objectives on the Murman Strait as well as one air base," it was said.

Otherwise, the communique said that Luftwaffe bombed principally harbor installations on the British east and southwest coasts.

Prays At Yasukuni

General Georges Bagulesco, Rumanian Minister in Tokyo, accompanied by Secretary Victor A. Gutzulesco visited the Yasukuni Shrine at 11 a.m. Thursday when he prayed for success of the Japanese forces in war. He also offered thanks to the souls of those who sacrificed themselves to the cause of the State.

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Canada Registers Japanese

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, December 17.—The Canadian Government today ordered registration by authorized officials of all Japanese nationals above 16 year of age, it was reported here from Ottawa. A greater part of Japanese resident in Canada already have submitted themselves voluntarily for registration, it was stated.

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